THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,675—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
22nd June	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th „	NYANZA	7000	...	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th „	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th „	EGYPT	8000	...	..
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th „	PERSIA	8000	...	—
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th „	HIMALAYA	7000	...	—
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4118	Gary	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Selner	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	26th Sept. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th July 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viole	15th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	20th June	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	21st June	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 20th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 19th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
19th June, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th July „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. „
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

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For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
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Absolutely sure medium.

For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates. Please write to the MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE..........£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS..........£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application,

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "**POLKEY**" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.. (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
MAX LINDER
VERSUS
NICK WINTER.
AND OUR USUAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

DR. CARL PERIN,

THE ROYAL PALMIST,

and

MENTAL SCIENTIST.

Hours daily and Sunday, 10 to 1 and 3 to 6.

NO LETTERS ANSWERED.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

Rooms 439, 440 and 441.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up....................	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..........................	„ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....................	„ „ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)........................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)........................	Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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CHRYSANTHEMUM A JAPANESE ROMANCE OF RARE MERIT.

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A STORY OF LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

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Henry III., King of France, hearing of a conspiracy against himself, sends out an order for the arrest of the Duke of Guise. Margaret, sister of the King, loves the Duke, and sends him warning of his danger. The Duke fights with the King's men who lie in ambush for him, and kills them. An archer, who has escaped the massacre, goes to the King and informs him of the failure of his plans. The King tries to find out who it was who thwarted his will. When he learns it was his own sister he becomes very angry and insults her. An order is issued for the capture of the Duke, who dies bravely fighting in his own defence.

3. FUNERAL OF FREDERICK VIII., KING OF DENMARK
4. CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chrysanthemum, a lovely Japanese girl, becomes an unwilling bride. Some months after her marriage, she falls in love with an handsome American ; but her husband, becoming suspicious, watches her movements. The American, however, transfers his affections to a girl of his own race. Poor Chrysanthemum becomes exceedingly distressed when she sees the beloved of her heart bestowing his favours upon another. Finally, she dies heart broken.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund........................$	16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........................$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
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Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
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Taipeh
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Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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MAY BLOSSOM
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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
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On valuable butterfly pattern brooch set in with diamonds.

One pair very valuable diamond bracelets, each set in with superior 11 diamonds.

Two pairs diamond and ruby bangles.
One pair pearl bangles.
One pair pearl and diamond ear-rings.
One necklace set in with pearl and diamond of good artistic workmanship.
One necklace, emerald and diamond set of superior workmanship.
On account of the concerned .—
One diamond crescent pattern brooch.
One diamond hoop-ring.
One diamond rose-ring.
One diamond half hoop-ring.
The property of an English gentleman—
One English-made diamond necklace set in platinum of high class workmanship.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

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A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron scrap, wrought iron scrap, C. I. naves, C. I. fire bars, W. I. boiler plates, pipes and tubes, steel scrap, W. I. sheets, W. I. tanks, old drain, cart bodies, empty casks, paint and oil drums, baskets, leather scrap, canvas hose, W. I. tyre bars, motor side and hand lamp, gun metal scrap, gun metal bearings, coal ashes, incandescent lamp, electric fittings, empty kerosine oil tins, W.I. boiler tubes, western patent pully blocks etc., etc.

8 ton steam roller, by Aveling and Porter in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "SHAH AMEER."

Suit No. 523 of 1912.

Hajee Ahmed Hussam..........................Plaintiff
Vs.
The Bombay and Hajaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited............Defendants.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the s s "Shah Ameer" with all her tackle, apparel and furniture. The said steamer's gross tonnage is 2986,73, nett tonnage 1921,59 and her engines are of 400 horse power. She at present lies in the stream off Mazagaon and will be sold in her present state and condition.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Receiver or the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 gray pony, quiet in saddle.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Fanaswady.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the legal representatives of Damodar Nanji, the deceased, mortgagor, and under the power of sale given under the deed of mortgage between the said Damodar Nanji of one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the following :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house or chawl, built and standing thereon, situate without the Fort at Fanaswady, in the Sub-district of Fort, Registered by the Collector of pension and tax under Old No. 275, and New No. 1906, and New Survey No. 388, and Old Survey No. 284, containing by admeasurement 384 2-9 Sq. Yds. or the thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 137 and 138, and C. Ward Nos. 4614 and 4615 and 4615A, Street Nos. 57, 59 (1) (2) standing under the name of Damodar Nanji, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Tenaji Kookaji Coli, on or towards the west by the Fanaswady Lane or street, on or towards the north by the property of Kekoobai alias Qwoobai, widow of Moroba Shivba, and on or towards the South by the property of Parson Dhunbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Muncherswhaw B. Chothia, Esq., Solicitor, at Humum St. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1912.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 17.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 3-8		1-16
do. Rentes ...	93 Ex		
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 3-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20·44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	2 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier active demand—Large business
Futures	Quiet—Steady
Manchester	Buyers operating Quietly.
Total Sales	... 18,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	6,509 "
Imports	... Nil
Mid-Americans	... 6·71—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·48	6·48	6·48
—05	—06	—06
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·39	6·35	6·33
—06	—05	—05
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·32	6·32	6·33
—06	—06	—05

New York Official Noon call July 11·41 Oct. 11·65.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·27; Oct 11·79.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	900
" Exports to Great Britain ...	......
" Exports to Continent ...	1,000
" Spot Cotton	...11·80—10

Futures—Month of July 11·39—03
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·63—02
Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 1-8 unchgd
Futures month of July	... 12 30—07
Futures month of Oct.	... 11 79—06
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4+3-8
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-2—unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Value
Tone—Steady
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,380,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-61lbs. 37 1-4
Do. Month— ... May—Sellers—Quiet but Steady
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No—Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 40 1-4
Do Month ... May—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 57+1
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1 4+1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet—but Steady

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 67—3d
Do, Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 27-3-6—0-0-6
June-July—Hull—Buyers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-2+1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 1-4—1-4
June-July—Sellers—Dull

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	s	90 1-2
Yellow Metal ...	d	7 5-8
Standard Copper G M B ...	£	79
English best selected Copper:	£	82

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d

SHEEP SKIN SALE.

Sheep Skin sale closed to-day firm with a good demand.
Sheep Skins Madras Prime 1 to 1 1-2d. higher.
Sheep Skins Madras medium 1 to 1 1-2d. higher.
Sheep Skins Madras ordinary 1 to 1 1-2d. higher.
Sheep Skins Bombay good par to a penny higher.
Sheep Skins Bombay ordinary a penny higher.
Sold $55,000.

ARRIVALS—
"Himalaia."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 3 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug
Tone—Dull—Prices steady
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected and Nominal
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 1 1-4—1-4d Sellers
Months of Shipments ...August
Tone—Steady—Little or no business doing.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 2 1-4 unchgd Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... June-Aug
Tone—Steady nothing doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. ...11 6—July—Value
Do. ...11 1 1-2—Sept-Nov—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. ...11-7 1-2—July.—Value
Do. 11 3—Sept-Nov—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. ...12 7 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 12 3—Sept-Nov.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 9—July—Value.
Do. 12 4 1-2—Sept-Nov.—Value
General Tone—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [18TH JUNE, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th and 16th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...........	11	13,481
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	24	29,006

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d, T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and private bills are by no means plentiful. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. July
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 3-4
Shanghai "	...202 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 96 5-8 for Cash and 96 1-2 for the Settlement. During the day prices have advanced 1-16, and at the close the market is steady at our quotations.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 11 0
Settlement ...	" 96 9 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 28 3-16, and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 28 5-16. New York was 1-8 down at 61 1-4. The local market has been easier and prices have declined during the day, closing as under for ready and forward. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 71 8 0
1st Settlement	" 71 10 0
2nd Settlement	" 71 14 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 80 14 0
1st Settlement	" 81 0 0
2nd Settlement	" 81 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A slight set back was reported in the Home markets yesterday owing to profit taking on more favourable weather reports. Spot sales in Liverpool were, however, very large, and there are no indications of any material decline. The local market opened quiet for New Crop the rate for good Broach being Rs. 302. There has been little business doing in the bazaar the last day or so as speculators were not inclined to operate; and dealers will not enter into forward business until good rain has fallen up country. The tone of the market at the close is however, steadier one or two leading speculators having come out of buyers of good Broach this afternoon.

For ready cotton the demand continued moderate and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	303	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	302	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	297	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	288	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	284	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	269	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	260	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	264-5	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	251	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	284	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns —	"	261	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	271	"

Opening Tone ...	Quiet
Estimated Sales ...	... 12,000
Total Imports ...	... 14,005

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·47	6·47	6·47	6·38	
—01	—01	—01	—01	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·33	6·31	6·31	6·31	6·31
—02	—02	—01	—02	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The tone of the market is steadier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 5 0 B.T.
September ...	" 12 11 0 R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	" 11 7 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913 ...	Rs. 8 10 3 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	" 8 10 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ...	" 9 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ready ... .. Rs 13 0 0 R. T.
Forward ... ... " 13 12 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 49 8 0
Small ... ... " 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 12 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ... " 5 9 6 "
" " May 1913 ... " 5 10 3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,795
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	65 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co.	2,142 1-2
David	442 1-2
Fazulbhai Mills	423 3-4
Finlay Mills	345
Khandeish Mill	850
Kohinoor	782 1-2
Maneckji Petit	2,720
New Great Eastern	241 1-4
Standard	1,360
Swadeshi Mills	1,460

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	165
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	185
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	283 3-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,440
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Pref...	181
do Ordinary ...	87 to 88

A big lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares has been put through at 23 and Tata Iron & Steel Co Preference shares at 181.

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	66 3-4
Tapti Valley	527 1-2

TWODAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	5,078	bales.
Wheat	37,048	cwts.
Linseed	27,822	"
Rapeseed	6,202	"
Gingellyseed	425	"
Poppyseed	2,856	"
Groundnuts..	63	"
Castorseed	1,372	"
Rice	5,896	"
Myraboll. ms.	9,708	"
Cottonseed	1,807	"
Mowraseed...	80	"
Gram	4,786	"
Joowar	7,584	"
Maize	480	"

BANK OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 18.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held yesterday, the rate of interest was reduced one per cent. The present rate is six per cent.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 1st June 1912 were Rs. 2,440 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 1st June 1912 Rs. 75,948.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton gramfed As. 5 per lb.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3¼ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 2 1-2 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3¼ each.
Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl nil.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 3 1-2 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 1-4 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 7 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.
Turkey (Hen) Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 8 to As. 12 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1¼ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Rs. 1½ per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per doz.
do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 2¼ per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DELME—RADCLIFFE—June 10, at Murree, the wife of Captain A. Delme-Radcliffe, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER—June 13, at Naini Tal, Leslie, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Alexander, C.S., aged 5 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Every man can look back when it is too late and see how money might have been made."
—Scranton Tribune.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "India" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Through Night to Light...	Laubisu
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Selection	Shamrock....................	Myddleton
Valse	Songe d'Automne	Joyce
Morceau	Salut d'Amour	Elgar
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
Galop	A Motor Ride	Bidgood

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at this Institute this evening, by the Royal Warwickshire Regiment Amateur Dramatic Society.

SURAT DISPENSARY.—The number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of May was:—men 2,514; women 2,105; children 1,572; total 6,191.

THEFT.—Chaturbuj Hemraj, a partner of the firm of Balmukund Hiralal, cloth merchant, has reported to the police that on the night of the 16th instant, one bale of cloth has been robbed from his godown, valued at Rs. 300.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY A MEHTA :—Wasanji Gordhandas, a cloth merchant of Mulji Jetha Market, reported to the Police on Monday night his Mehta, Jesraj Gokuldas, collected three bills, amounting to Rs. 135-2-6 between the 12th and 13th instant, and has since disappeared.

ACCIDENTS.—On Monday, at about 6 p.m., Nanuram Goverdhandas, aged about 22, residing on the 4th floor of a house in Telli Gulli, whilst cleaning a large tin plate containing pigeon's grain, slipped and fell a distance of 50 feet to the ground. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained, as it was found that he was suffering from internal injuries.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Board presiding. The Board recorded the Government Resolution regarding the retirement of Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, I.S.O., from Government service and the continuance of his employment as a Special Collector under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
19 m	1 54	26 8	m 7 46	15 5
	4 45 a	29 4	9 4 a	18 3
20 m	2 50	26 2	m 8 39	16 8
	3 34 a	28 7	10 2 a	18 2
21 m	3 53	25 9	m 9 37	18 0
	4 24 a	27 8	11 4 a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 19 (Wednesday)	"	6h 2m	"	7h 18m
" 20 (Thursday)	"	6h 2m	"	7h 18m
" 21 (Friday)	"	6h 2m	"	7h 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 15th, June 11h. 53 6m. a.m. First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 8-9m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3-8m. p.m. Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16-9m. p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on 17th June to 6 a.m. on the 18th June.

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total......	0	0
Same date last year	4	5
Total mortality for the day from all causes		147
Same date last year...................		69

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A BOMBAY EDUCATIONIST.

Movement to Raise a Memorial to Dr. Mackichan.

THE extreme popularity of Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, was testified to at a meeting held yesterday evening in the College hall to arrange measures to perpetuate his name in a suitable manner. Lieut.-Colonel Kirtikar, I. M. S., (retired), an old Wilsonian, now associated with the doctor as a Fellow and a Syndic of the Bombay University, occupied the chair. In a lengthy speech, he recounted the history of the College, the educational advancement of Bombay due to Christian Missionary influence, and the progress of the Presidency in general in the matter of education. He dwelt, at length, on the various qualities of Dr. Mackichan, which made him "persona grata" with the students, and admired and respected by all those who knew him. He said that Dr. Mackichan always acted from a lofty aim of duty. It was not merely intellectual discipline that he encouraged, but also moral discipline that he wished, not only to encourage but even to enforce by his own personal example. Dr. Mackichan was a man of stern independence and sound judgment and of a warm and sympathetic heart. Thus the personal example of Dr. Mackichan had made intellectual culture go hand in hand with moral culture.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M. A., LL.B., in an eloquent speech, moved "That past and present students of the Wilson College raise a suitable memorial to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in appreciation of the signal services rendered by him to the Wilson College as its principal and to the cause of education in the Bombay presidency in general, during a period of 37 years." The speaker paid a high eulogy to Dr. Mackichan, his scholarly habits, his desire for work and study and his sympathy towards Indian students. He also touched upon the University Commission of Lord Curzon, in which Dr. Mackichan was greatly interested; and also on the latter's work as Fellow and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University at various times. Mr. Khan also described the extensive improvement effected during the principalship of Dr. Mackichan. In conclusion he made an earnest appeal for funds for the memorial.

Miss S. S. Paruck, M. A., a Parsi lady, in an excellent speech, supported the resolution. She said that Dr. Mackichan had erected, it was true, a memorial worthy of himself, which would always stand in bold relief, and that memorial was in the present buildings of the College which owed their present state to Dr. Mackichan. She also remarked that as an educationist Dr. Mackichan was deeply interested in the cause of female education. The resolution was further supported and carried unanimously.

Another resolution was passed that a marble bust of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan be placed in a prominent position in the College building in consultation with the College authorities, and still another to the effect that the authorities be requested to name the new hostel after Dr. Mackichan, and also to request the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust to name the road near the new hostel after him, was also passed. The last resolution, it was stated, was suggested by Mr. Orr, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, who it seems has promised that favourable consideration will be given to such a proposal if the matter was brought before him.

A subscription of Rs. 1,000 was announced at the meeting from Mr. Jacob Bapuji Israel, Kharbari of Aundh.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

Question of Water Supply again Raised.

The European public are informed that patients suffering from cholera are not admitted into St. George's Hospital, as there is no accommodation for such cases. Patients should be taken direct to the Municipal Hospital, Arthur Road, near Jacob's Circle.

In reporting the attack by cholera, of Mr. E. Ingle and Mr. Cassels, Customs Officers, who were taken for treatment to the Arthur Road Hospital, we yesterday gave the patients' address as Watson's Annexe Chambers. We are informed by the management that these gentlemen had not resided at the Chambers since the 1st instant.

A Hindu woman mendicant named Bhagaobai was found on the Dady Street on Monday suffering from cholera and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. One Suleman aged about 30, labourer, was found dead on Sandhurst Road on Monday at 11 a.m. Death was due to cholera.

For the twenty-four hours ending 8 o'clock yesterday morning 73 attacks and 66 deaths from cholera were registered. The total number of fresh cholera cases admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital during the period was 11.

Mr. Cassells, who was taken to the Arthur Road Hospital on Monday night, as stated in yesterday's "Bombay Gazette," died yesterday. It transpires that the deceased spent some time with Mr. Ingle, who is also suffering from cholera, getting him into hospital, and that he afterwards described to his friends the terrible time he had with Mr. Ingle after he was attacked. Mr. Cassells was honorary secretary of the Customs Club and was popular.

Another European death reported in the Arthur Road hospital is that of a little girl, daughter of a railway guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company. She was admitted into the hospital at midnight and died yesterday morning.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The President of the Anjuman-Islam-i-Ahle-Suanatul-Jamat, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the President of the Corporation dated the 12th inst. which appears in the agenda of the Standing Committee. In this it is stated that the general mortality has shown a tendency to go upwards and as compared with that for the past year in the same week it is more than two hundred and fifty per cent higher, which is a frightening situation, foreboding a gloomier future, if a water-famine is caused by a weaker or a later monsoon; that as cholera has broken out in its worst form, attention should be paid to the purity of the water-supply and steps should be taken to prevent its contamination. It is further stated that there is a general idea in the city that the water is polluted because precautions have not been taken at the Tansa and other lakes to prevent excreta of animal and putrified vegetable matter from entering the lake and that "either by the accident of leaking pipes or by heat the water-pipes are sucking in the filthy sewage whose gutters and pipes are almost co-terminus with the water-pipes of the city." The letter adds that it is also believed that there is a lack of supervision over the sale of rotten fish and mutton and requests that urgent steps may be taken to remedy this state of things.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT DADAR.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock the roof of a house belonging to Haroon Haji Rangary, situated at Dadar, opposite Dadar distillery, suddenly collapsed. The house was tenanted by one Narayen Maruti, a dealer in parched rice and grain. He lived in this house with his wife and four other men at the time of the accident. Goda, the wife of Narayen, was in an inner room, while the others were in the outer room. When the roof fell Goda was buried under the debris Superintendent Coxen, and Inspector De Burgh, followed by men of the Byculla Fire Brigade, immediately proceeded to the scene of the accident and extricted the woman. On examination it was ascertained that her right thigh had been fractured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment.

The cause of the accident is said to be the piling of tiles which were being renewed in a heap on the roof. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., with his duputies, Messrs F. M. Gadney and O. A. Harker, visited the place soon after the accident.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Norwich Union Society Report.

The 104th annual general meeting was held on the 22nd May at the Head Offices of the Society in Norwich.

The General Manager read the annual report, which was in the following terms :—New business.—Ordinary Life business. The proposals received during the year numbered 11,111 for £6,166,407, of which 1,273 for £1,227,072 were declined or not completed, while 9,838 polices were issued, insuring £4,894, 335 and carrying new premiums of £209,449. The net new business retained by the Society at its own risk was £4,677,155 as against £4,840,776 in 1910. Leasehold and Capital Redemption Insurances: In addition to the above, the Society received the sum of £13,132 7s. 5d as premiums for leasehold and capital redemption insurances completed during the year. Income and Funds.—The income for the year was £1,899,542-1-2 and the outgoings (including a provision for every outstanding claim and the amount applied in writing down the total assets on quinquennial re-valuation) £1,462,660,-0-9. The difference, £436,882-0-5 constitutes the increase in the funds which at the close of the year amounted to £10,290,831,16-3. The interest, dividends &c received during the year amounted to £407,225-7-10 which shows a net return on the mean funds, including all unproductive assets of £4-2-6 per cent. after deduction of income tax. The amount of the Scottish Imperial Fund at the close of the year was £683,264-2-2 making a total for the two funds of £10,974,095 18-5. Mortality Investigation.—During the year 869 policies for £434,967-11-7 (including bonuses) became claims by death, which amount has been shown by the usual mortality investigation to be £116,622 less than the sum expected. In addition there were 354 claims for £153,873-12-7 by survivance.

The President of the Society, Mr. Hayness S. Robinson, in moving the adoption of the report, said: It seems only the other day, but to be accurate it is now fully six months, since I had the great satisfaction of meeting you in this room and giving you the good news of the excellent result of our quinquennial bonus valuation. I felt I was no prophet, and certainly ran no risk of being charged with optimism, in indicating to you that I knew these results would be received next morning with approval by our vast army of policy-holders and agents throughout the country, and by Press and public alike; but if anything, I think I rather underestimated the cordiality of the actual reception. This Office more than a quarter of a century has had a good reputation, but it never stood higher than it does to-day in the esteem of that thoughtful insuring public which likes to have the best return for its money consistent with perfect security. Our bonus results supply the former and the strength of our reserves on a 2 per cent valuation basis most assuredly supplies the latter requirement.

After making sympathetic reference to the death last November of Mr. W. T. Hartcup, the Society's Solicitor, and alluding to the appointment of Mr. Ernest Hicks and Mr. J.S. Sedgwick as his successors the President continued :—Turning now to the report and accounts for 1911, those of you who have yet had time to study the figures will, I think, agree with me that, if there was cause for congratulation in regard to our valuation results for the quinquennium, there is equal ground for satisfaction as regards the account we are able to give you of the general work for the year under review. Generally speaking, among the recognised bonus-earning offices the reports and accounts immediately following a distribution of bonus do not compare favorably with their immediate predecessors. That law, for I may almost call it so is, for many reasons, not unnatural. The hesitating proposer is, for one thing, educated by the average official and agent, just before a bonus declaration up to the view that he must throw off his apathy before it is too late to share the spoils of the quinquennium. A lean period, therefore, is almost to be expected in the first year of the new quinquennium. Then, too, the official mind is taken up more than at any other time with the all-absorbing thought of the moment "How is the valuation going to turn out?" and after all that is happily over, the thoughtful manager generally set himself to study the lessons to be drawn from the great periodical stock-taking to consolidate and adjust where there is need for any such process, even at the expense of the immediate present. The extra cost, too, of the valuation labours has a nasty habit of showing itself reflected in the item "Expenses of Management."

You will in the Norwich Union accounts search almost in vain for even a trace of the working of the economic principles I have touched on, and by the time you have failed in your search you will correctly have arrived at some idea of the solid strength of the figures presented to you. Once more we are able to report an excellent mortality experience, a solid addition to funds, a remarkable volume of new business, a low expense ratio, and an excellent interest yield. The last item, you will see, is at the rate of £4-2-6 per cent, an increase of 7d. per cent. over the corresponding rate for 1910. The most notable feature of the account, however, I think, you will agree, is that our expense ratio, admitted to have been at all time low when due allowance is made for the size of our new business, has actually dropped by as much as 1-17 per cent. from 16-24 per cent. to 15-07 per cent. A glance at the reports of other leading Offices shows that in the account which has to carry the abnormal expenses of a valuation one may fairly expect to see an increase in some instances of as much as 1 per cent. and yet we are now able to show you, not an increase, but an actual decrease of considerably more than 1 per cent. We cannot expect progression on that scale in future years, for there is a point, of course, at which efficiency is the truest economy, but I am sure you will appreciate the proof which these expense figures furnish of our determination never to write a large business regardless of cost, and for the mere satisfaction of breaking records. As I have before this reminded you, we are trustees for the members of a mutual life office, all the profits we earn go to these members, and we never lose sight of our chief function. That brings me to our new business figures for the year. In spite of the economic forces I have alluded to as at work in the period following a quinquennial bonus voluation we have written a net new busines of £4,677,155 within 3½ per cent, of that of our notable year 1910—and that in a year in which, for some reason I observe the accounts of many leading offices have shown a shrinkage. We, of course, by a little departure from our rule of economy, could have written extra business and made yet one more record; but I am sure you will approve of the restraint we have shown in this matter, and appreciate the expense-ratio feature I have drawn attention to far more fully than you would have appreciated a slightly larger new business without that feature, which has such a direct bearing on the profit-earning of the year. In our experience 1910 was pre-eminently the year of the large policy. During that year the estate duty problem was very much to the front, and the advantages of insurance for the protection of those liable to the heavy duty were put forward by the Norwich Union and other offices with very special vigor and success, and so far, at least, as we are concerned, 1911 was not so productive in this direction. There are many capitalists still who ought, with due prudence, to secure the integrity of the estates they have to leave behind them by the simple expedient of recourse to life insurance. Let us hope our enthusiastic agents throughout the country may, sooner or later, stir them up to a sense of duty in this respect.

We are now rapidly approaching the conclusion of the first year of our new quinquennium. Never before was the outlook more bright, and you will be doing your friends a service, and incidentally yourselves also as members of a great mutual office, by inducing as many as possible to follow your own good example, and to effect policies before the close of the books as at the 30th proximo.

The General Manager is responding to a vote of thanks to the managing staff referred to the very handsome new business figures for the year and touched on certain reckless methods of competition which were showing a tendency in some quarters to creep into the modern practice of Life insurance. These could not to any appreciable extent affect the prosperity of a Centenarian office like the Norwich Union founded on the bed rock of a 2 1-2 per cent. valuation strength, but in his view they were directly calculated to do grave harm to the dignity and repute of life insurance business generally and if on that ground alone they ought to be stamped out by those in high places.

At Indianapolis on May 31 Joe Dawson drove a motor car 500 miles in 6 hours 21 minutes 6 seconds. This is said to be a word's record.

BABY A SIGHT WITH SCALP TROUBLE

Spread Rapidly. Pain Was Great. Tried Cuticura Ointment and Soap. In Short Time All Was Well and His Hair Grew Wonderfully.

"What the Cuticura Ointment and Soap did for our son was simply wonderful. Seven weeks after his birth my wife was very ill and had to go to the hospital for some few weeks. Consequently baby was handed over to the care of a person close by. Within a few weeks there appeared mattery wounds on the top of his head which rapidly spread to two large wounds. We honestly believe the person who had charge of baby did not try her utmost to cure him, obtaining various ointments for the purpose, but to no good. It became much worse and when my wife took him again he was a sight, poor little fellow, and the pain he could see was great. It spread from the back of the ears and appeared on the chest.

"Of course we concluded it would necessitate the calling of a doctor, but my wife decided before doing so to try Cuticura Ointment and Soap for a few days. She started without delay cleansing the affected parts with a sponge and Cuticura Soap, using warm water very frequently, then well applying the Cuticura Ointment. In a couple of days the change was great, and in a very short time all was well, his hair grew wonderfully, and to look at his head it is hard to credit that he ever had such wounds. We have great cause to be grateful to Cuticura Ointment and Soap." (Signed) Francis Underhill, 35, Pilton St., Barnstaple, England, July 17, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

GENEROUS OFFER.

The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda 3,951 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Urlana, 3384 tons Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th May, via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta, 3492 tons, Capt. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta and coast ports in tow of the same Company's steamer Pundua, 2126 tons, Capt. Mc Lelland.

The steamer Esturia 1280 tons Captain L. Jones arrived in harbour on Monday from Singapore (4th June), with a cargo of bulk oil.

The Arab steamers Co.'s steamer Lawoe, 1817 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Santhia, 3,353 tons, Captain J. W. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th May) via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 3,821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 17th May via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain R. S. Butler will sail to-day for Busreh &c. via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's China mail steamer Devanha 4,785 tons Captain Hickey will sail to-day for Shanghai &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 17th June 1912, should be regarded as a half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Monday 17th June 1912 should be considered as a non-Weather Working day in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Perseus	Comdr Talbot	Royal Navy
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Castello	2330	Jordon	Hull		J Finlay & Co
C&R City of Lahore	4424	McFee	K'chi		K N & Co
D&E Clan McNeil	2504	Higgins			J Finlay & Co
F Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	19-6	P & O S N Co
L Courland	760	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
N Aroscastle	2869	Wain Wright			W & A G & Co
O Somali	2550	Kasch			A Strandes Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Bardistan	2500	Davies	Naples	22-6	M M & Co
2 Olympia	3289	Kinnard	L'pool	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Styliani Belis	2214	Krassa	Port Said		Ralli Bros
4 Hermistan	2327	Bam	Dunkirk	25-6	T M & Co
5 Wellington	3626	Evans	Dunkirk	22-6	W & A G & Co
6 Gramsbergen	Govt				T Morrison & Co
7 Semiramis	2476	Bilaffer	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Gorjistan	2878	Paramor		20-6	M M & Co
9 Schazfels	3533	Stroganker	Hamburg	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen			N Y Kaisha
12&13 India	4199	Gordon	Aden	22-6	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	4950	Manley	K'chi		M M & Co
15 Barala	1899	Butler	Busrea	19-6	M M & Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Fakeera			Bo S N Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Dredger Octopus	631	Strong	Repairing		B P Trust

M W D D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
City of Paris	5919	Campbell	Liverpool	25-6	K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Esturia	Jones	Singapore, June 4
18	Santhia	Robertson	Calcutta, May 6
	Lawoe	Brewis	Busreh, June 4
	Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	Kobe, May 17
	Urlana	Pratt	Calcutta, May 13
	Umta	Wilson	Calcutta
	Pundua	McClelland	From Sea

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Nairung	Parke	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Devanha, Hickey, for Shanghai.
" Barala, Butler for Busreh, &c.

The steamer Kawachi Maru began to load yesterday for Kobe, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa, left Port Said on the evening of the 17th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—80 bales wool, K Khairaj ; 279 cwts condiments, N Poonjiaji and Sons ; 60 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 30 bales wool D Nagji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton. Bombay Coy.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia s—34 bales skins, E N Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—42 casks skins, E N Stein.

Aroscastle s—10,000 cwts bonesdust, Croft Mody and Coy.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—125 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji ; 1,004 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wellington s—2,400 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Hermistan s—100 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

Bardistan s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aroscastle s—14,000 cwts castroseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 1,968 cwts myrabollam, S Cooverji and Co ; 1,200 cwts castorseed, 225 bales gunny wrapper, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—19,000 cwts linseed, 12,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

Gorgistan s—2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 9 bales hemp, 13 bales savri, cotton C Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 15 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 210 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 355 bales cotton. J A Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell; 400 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 306 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANCONA.

Semiramis s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Styliani Bebis s—8,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—10 chests opium, R Boghash; 40 chests opium, M Gajanand; 10 chests opium, J Samirmal, 20 chests opium, A Abraham; 8 bales twist, R Samoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—70 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH,
V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 19th June, 1912.

EGYPT UNDER LORD KITCHENER.

The appointment of Lord Kitchener as His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt has been more than justified by the results of his first year's administration. When his Excellency was chosen for the post, the country was in state of unrest and the cause of grave anxiety in England. A strong man was wanted to succeed Sir Eldon Gorst and at that time, fortunately, Lord Kitchener's services were available. It was objected that a soldier was not a civil administrator and that the appointment of Lord Kitchener signified the proclamation of martial law on the slightest possible pretext. It is probable that the mere mention of Lord Kitchener's name in connection with the office had an immediate effect on unrest. His nomination put a stop to it and on arrival it was a law-abiding, not a seditious people, he had to govern. Lord Kitchener's report is a characteristically modest one. He makes no claim to having pacified the people, contenting himself with recording the fact that political feeling is now much calmer than it was and that the consideration of practical reforms for the good of the country has apparently become more interesting to the majority of the people than discussions on abstruse political questions which are unlikely to lead to any useful result. Tribute is also paid to the self-restraint exercised by the people despite the excitement caused by the war between Italy and Turkey. That excitement was widespread and deep, but "notwithstanding the mischievous efforts of some of the more irresponsible native newspapers, the people of Egypt displayed the most praiseworthy self-restraint and devoted themselves to quite justifiable efforts to relieve the distress and suffering caused by the war and to the equipment and despatch of Red Crescent hospitals to succour the wounded." Egypt's neutrality was declared and that neutrality has been strictly maintained, the people showing an admirable devotion to duty, law and order in spite of the intensely sympathetic and religious feelings raised by the long struggle which has been going on so close to their frontier—a fact which redounds to the credit of the administration as well as to the people, for under less capable government the whole of Western Egypt would, in all probability, have been aflame.

Lord Kitchener acknowledges that the future of Egypt depends more upon the ploughshare and prunning-hook than upon the sword and the spear, or as he puts it, educational progress and improved conditions of agriculture are the more essential steps towards the material and moral advance of the people. An Agricultural Department, recently formed, is giving instruction to the cultivators and illustrating the value of its methods in experimental farms. But, says the report, it is difficult for a people who have through many ages striven for more water for their cultivation to realise that too much of a good thing may be detrimental—a considerable portion of the water supplied through irrigation channels being wasted and doing actual harm to the crops. Drainage works have become necessary and there is a shortage of cattle in the Delta. When these and other shortcomings have been rectified it is felt that the return to the cultivator will be as good as in years gone by. Unfortunately the Egyptian cultivator resembles his brother in India in that he is deep in debt. He requires to be taught to be careful in his monetary transactions and it is urged that the system of savings banks shall be extended to the villages to enable the fellah to practise thrift, which alone will clear him of debt. It is desirable, too, that he shall be protected from the small merchant who buys his produce, this being especially the case in cotton-dealings, and it is believed that the establishment of markets under Government control, where cotton could be accurately weighed, would be an appreciable advantage in this direction, protecting the cultivator and preventing the mixing and adulteration of cotton. Mixing different varieties of cotton has the effect of reducing prices, but this question and that as to the provision of ginning machinery and arrangements, are, it appears, receiving attention.

It is hoped that the spread of education in the elementary schools may, without inducing the fellah to have the land, teach him to make the most of the opportunities, but of this Lord Kitchener is not altogether at ease. Twice he refers to the fear that rural education may lead the cultivator to the towns. What seems most required to him, is to evolve the best type of rural school best adapted to special practical needs of agricultural districts. "It must not be forgotten," writes his Excellency, "that any hasty or unthought-out development of education in rural districts, unless it is carefully adapted to rural necessities may imperil the agricultural interests on which the prosperity of the country so largely depends. A rural exodus in Egypt would be an economic and social disaster of considerable magnitude. To avoid this contingency, a half-time system of education allowing of labour in the fields for the remainder of the day, with holidays fixed in accordance with agricultural necessities, seems the best solution." Unfortunately the provincial councils have taken up educational work so enthusiastically that they have neglected other important matters, and it has been found necessary to remind them that it is also their duty to look after and provide for the general improvement of the conditions of life of the inhabitants of their province. So the danger of the cultivator erring in the same way is not to be contemplated without some alarm. Naturally the report contains reference to the Sudan, which Egypt owed to Lord Kitchener, and it must be gratifying to its conqueror, after the lapse of a few years, to find so vast an improvement in the condition of the people. When the Sudan was conquered there was hardly a single inhabitant who possessed any money. Now there is hardly a poor man in the country. "The benefits of peace have been fully reaped by the cultivators and the increased facilities of communication have brought markets hitherto undreamt of to their doors." The people are, as they have reason to be, contented, happy, and loyal. There seems no likelihood of trouble from within ; what will give the Egyptian army occupation is the attitude of tribes outside. On the southern frontier during the year reported upon four armed raids on a large scale by the Anuaks occurred and a force is to be despatched against them to restore tranquility, but it recognised that if any effect is to be made on the tribes the co-operation of the Abyssinian Government will be necessary, in order to enforce either a general disarmament of the Anuaks or some means of repressing the arms traffic in Abyssinia, which is directly responsible for the present disturbances and is the chief obstacle to the extension of civilisation and tranquility on the frontier. Frontier raids will serve to give the troops activity which is necessary for their efficiency, but their prevalence spoil the general effect of reports which otherwise tell of vast progress in all directions.

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THE FRANCHISE BILL. MR. PEASE'S frank confession in introducing the Franchise and Registration Bill is amusing. It is part of a curious reversal of political attitudes. For years the Liberals have been professing that their contemplated electoral reforms were intended from the purest and most disinterested motives. On the other hand, the Unionists have been declaring that these same reforms were nothing but the lowest of political dodgery, an under-hand scheme to increase the Liberal electorate by unfair means. Now behold, the Liberal Minister who is responsible for the actual Bill, admits that the Liberals do hope to make a little bit out of it, while as for the Unionists, at least one of their prominent organs has published a list of wealthy Liberals, who enjoy plural votes, and has tried to show that the one man one vote basis will help the Government very little after all. However, it is not for us or for anyone to deplore that a Minister, introducing a party measure, has at last and for once told the truth. The details of the measure, so far as they have at present been disclosed, are such as have been anticipated. There is to be manhood suffrage, the only conditional qualification being residence or occupation for six months continuously. The substitution of this simple basis of registration for the complicated jumble of systems, which now exists, will save much labour and expense. Whether the reduction of disputes will be as great as the Government expects, and whether it will warrant the entire abolition of registration courts and revising barristers is not so clear. A very extensive reduction of the existing staff of barristers is, of course, very evidently demanded, but election agents are very keen folk, to whom ground for dispute is not difficult to find, and, simplified as their task will be, they will no doubt find a certain amount of work for a revising barrister or some other arbiter to perform. This, as the bill stands, is to go to the County Court judges, whose time, particularly in industrial districts, where complicated claims for compensation by workmen are frequent, is already fully taxed. We are not sure that it is wise to add to their burden, but of course, it will not be difficult to come to some other arrangement should the Government find that registration revision is actually a heavier task than they at present anticipate. The Bill will be deeply unpopular among three classes, lawyers, University Fellows and professors, and suffragettes. The abolition of the appointments of revising barristers will detract greatly from the attractions of the junior Bar, Universities are to lose their representation, and the cause of the suffragettes is still left to the discretion of the House. There, we believe, it is perfectly safe, since the suffragettes themselves have taken so seriously to damaging their own case. As for the universities, their lack of representation will no doubt cause some bitterness, but except for sentimental reasons we do not know that it need be deplored. It would certainly have been entirely opposed to the principle of the Bill had special representation of this kind been retained.

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ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM. THE cricket eleven, which has been selected to play for England against Australia will, we imagine, give general satisfaction. It is a very powerful combination, distinctly stronger both in batting and in bowling than the team which was so successful during the Australian tour. It includes four men, who were not able or were not asked to take places in that side, viz., C. B. Fry, R. H. Spooner, Woolley and Dean. Of these, Fry, Spooner and Woolley were mentioned in Reuter's cables as playing in the team which so soundly thrashed the South Africans last week. C. B. Fry and R. H. Spooner add immeasurably to the batting strength. They are probably the two best batsmen in England to-day, and Spooner gave the South Africans a taste of his form a few days ago. Woolley and Dean, on the other hand, re-inforce the bowling, the principal attack being again delivered by Barnes and F. R. Foster. It is not necessary to describe these two, but it is worth while to mention what may not be well-known, that P. F. Warner considers Barnes to be not only the greatest bowler in the world to-day, but the greatest bowler who ever lived. Of Barnes and Foster as a combination, he considers that they form a great contrast to each other, and that both possess tremendous concentration and determination, which are invaluable assets. It is not surprising to find E J. Smith displacing Strudwick as wicket-keeper. Australia has always been a great field, in which second wicket-keepers establish themselves, and it maintained this reputation on the occasion of Smith's visit. With such a thoroughly excellent side all round, England should be fairly sure of winning the match, and the Australians, although they were rapidly losing the reputation for weakness with which they arrived, have discounted their prospects by their defeat at the hands of Lancashire.

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CHINA TRADE. THERE is an impression among merchants trading with China that when the new loan for the Republic has been arranged trade generally will improve considerably and the textile trade with that country will also improve greatly. For some weeks now the Shanghai market has been ruling quiet, after a spurt when dealers came out and contracted for some 2,000 bales of yarn for shipment from Bombay during May and June. The Hongkong market is still slightly active; a small business is passing daily and rates are keeping firm for the favourite spinnings. The Chinese appear afraid to buy on a large scale at the present moment as there is still uncertainty as regards exchange between India and China. If silver advances, as a result of the loan, exchange rates will rise and dollar and tael prices for yarn in Honghong and Shanghai will decline proportionately. In these circumstances the wary Chinese dealers consider it advisable to do only a small hand to mouth business and therefore they are now reported to be buying for immediate requirements only. Besides, latest advices from China go to indicate that although the clearances of yarn and other goods at the distributing ports are satisfactory, they are not so good as might have been considering the depleted condition of stocks at the interior. This is ascribed to the dealer's disinclination to despatch goods in large quantities as they consider the trade routes not yet quite free from pirates and brigands. When the money has been advanced to China we hope to see the Republican Government in a much stronger position than at present. They will have a stronger hold on the army as the soldiers can then be regularly paid and with the army well under control the Central Government will command more respect from the Provincial authorities ; pirates and brigands will be dispersed and the trade routes safe for merchandise. The Republicans have been greatly helped with money by many of the large merchants in several parts of China and when they are paid off their power of trading will increase.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL. WE suppose we have now heard the last of the Government of India Bill, which, having passed its second reading in the Lords, will pass its final stage undiscussed. We are glad Lord Curzon expressed his views freely and plainly, for in this matter his views are ours no matter how frequently when he was Viceroy we had occasion to disagree with him. There is not a word contained in the condensed speech, with which Reuter supplies us, which is not an accurate reflex of the situation in its many phases. It was no effort of the imagination which was responsible for his lordship's declaration that the immense expenditure involved in the building of the new capital will hang like a mill-stone round the neck of the Indian taxpayer for years to come. Conceal the fact, as a clever Finance Member may, it will stand in the way of progress. Money for the great, but useless, memorial of the royal visit might to better advantage have devoted to works of public utility. These will suffer. Lord Crewe's defence was remarkably poor and unconvincing. Lord Minto gauged the situation with singular perspicuity. Moreover, he pointed the course—the only course, disapprove as we may of the whole business and the way that business was conducted—which can now be adopted. Though doubts may increase as to the wisdom of the changes, stifle them and support them loyally. As with the South African war, whether we imagined it justifiable or not, when it broke out, we had to see it brought to a successful termination. The same with this unfortunate blunder at Delhi.

A FURTHER report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Bill for the Registration of Charities has been published. The further alterations, which have been recommended, consist mainly in improvements in drafting.

THE Royal Commission on the Indian Services will, it is presumed, enquire among other things into the present block in the Civil Service, which is particularly marked in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

THE Commissioner of Sarma Valley and the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet have gone to Moulvibazar to enquire into a representation made against Mr. Gordon, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of that place. Several local gentlemen saw the Commissioner and a deputation from the local Bar waited on him. The enquiry is proceeding.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

IRISH CHAMPION ATHLETES.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The results of the Irish Athletic championships at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, on Monday, were awaited with more than ordinary interest, as it was hoped some of the winners would demonstrate that they were additions to the athletic strength of the British Empire for the Olympic games. Ireland punished the winner of the hop step and jump and also the hammer-throw at the 1908 festival, Ahearne and John Flanagan being the athletes concerned. The former was representing his Empire, whilst Flanagan was doing duty for the United States, of which country he is a citizen. Singularly enough, Ahearne is now in America and likely to wear the stars and stripes on his jersey at the 1912 festival, whilst Flanagan has returned to his native country and will presumably do duty for the Empire of which he was born a citizen. Flanagan won the hammer-throwing championship on Monday, but his throw of 165ft. 8in. was a long way behind his record. Another noted winner was P. Kirwan, and though his long jump effort, and 47ft. in the hop step and jump were nothing remarkable, for he seems to be the most likely of the Irish champions for Stockholm.

VISITING MARATHON CRACKS.

The writer has seen a good deal of two prominent visiting Marathon cracks lately, J. Corkery of Canada and K. McArthur, both being located in his neighbourhood. Corkery ran an exhibition three miles with a local crack at the Uxbridge athletic sports on Monday, the Irish Canadian receiving a tremendous reception from the locals, with whom he has become a great favourite. Among the interested onlookers was McArthur, the stalwart son of Erin, who will represent South Africa in the Olympic Marathon race. McArthur looks the picture of health and he is brimful of confidence. He is not staying with the rest of the South African team at Brighton, as he finds the place too relaxing, but is training from Southall, where Mike Ryan of America was located last year. His quarters are only five miles from Uxbridge, where Corkery is training, and it was a nice action on the part of Ellwood Hughes, the adviser of Corkery, to suggest that the two runners should take a few of their training walks and runs together. Hughes is a brainy man, and well recognises that congenial company is a big consideration to an athlete in training. The ordinary professional trainer is all right so far as rubbing down goes, but he seldom fits the bill as a congenial companion to a gentleman amateur. The old country is hardly likely to figure prominently in the Marathon race at Stockholm, but some of the over-seas representatives of the Empire will be prominent.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Before finishing with foot racing, some mention may be made of the fine running by two ex-amateurs in Wales this week. R. E. Walker demonstrated that he is near the top of his form by doing a sound 11 4-5 secs for 120 yards at Pontyfridd though it did not gain him place in the handicap. He was more successful in the 130 yards handicap, the final of which he won in 12 3-5 secs, or four yards better than even time. Holway of America was a fellow scratchman with the Natal sprinter, but failed to win his heat. The second performance requiring mention was accomplished by Harry Cullum, in a half mile handicap at Cardiff. He was almost in the championship class when running as an amateur in the mid-nineties and he retains his form splendidly. He was given 70 yards start in the race and won both his heat and final in 1 min. 54 secs, not bad for a runner who has turned 40 years of age.

CYCLING.

One of the Empire's main hopes for the 200 miles road cycling race at Stockholm will be C. Moss of Birmingham, who, to use the speedman's term, is hot stuff. He demonstrated this again when winning the Anfield 100 miles unpaced road trial on Whit Monday, his time being 5 hours 11 min. 12 secs. If he is correspondingly as good at twice the distance, he must be dangerous for the Lake Malar race.

Another of England's cracks in W. J. Bailey is showing form which points to his again winning world's amateur championship honours. He was the star rider at the Carmarthen holiday sports on Monday, when he accomplished a sure afternoon's work by winning the half mile and one mile handicaps, and the quarter and half level races.

LAWN TENNIS.

France has already arrived in the lawn tennis world and it is also evident that Germany will soon take a more prominent place. The visit of the All-England lawn tennis players to Berlin has demonstrated that the German players have made giant strides, such well known cracks as A. W. Gore, F. G. Lowe, A. H. Lowe and G. W. Hillyard being defeated in the singles. H. Rahe and H. Klenschrath proved too good for Gore and Powell in the doubles and the German pair also conquered the brothers Lowe, the Englishmen only winning one set out of four. Altogether the German players showed capital form, the success of the two Lowes in one of the doubles being the only victory (out of twelve matches) gained by the visitors.

A German player was again to the fore in the championship of Middlesex (third round) on Wednesday, C. Bergmann beating M. J. G. Ritchie (holder) with the greatest of ease, the scores being 1—6, 6—1, 6—2 in the visitors' favour. Ritchie had to put up with another defeat in the final of the Surrey championship at Surbiton, when C. P. Dixon showed his very best form and won by three sets to love. The winner is playing splendidly just now, his service and volleying at Surbiton gaining much appreciation from the experts.

It is probable that Wimbledon will be the scene of the matches between France and England to determine their right to take further part in the next Davis lawn tennis cup matches. The English team has not yet been picked, and judging by the present form, it is unlikely our best will go far, even should they manage to defeat the French players, which is doubtful. The matches will not be decided until after the English championships at Wimbledon, which will be a sort of dress rehearsal for the international matches.

POLO.

The final of the Social Clubs cup tournament was the feature of last Saturday's polo at Hurlingham, Argentine and Bath being the competing clubs. Had looks been the only thing, then there is no doubt the ponies of the Bath Club players would have commanded success. Speed and stamina, however, does not always go with appearance and the Argentine players were quite as well mounted as the Bath men. The visitors were soon enjoying a big lead, but towards the end the Bath Club closed the gap, though there is little doubt Argentine were satisfied to ease up when well ahead, the final scores being 10 to 6 in their favour.

The famous Eaton team experienced their first defeat of the season at Ranelagh on Saturday, the old Cantabs being seen at their best when prevailing by 7 goals to 6. Another important fixture resulted in the Royal Horse Guards beating Roehampton by 11 goals to 7.

BILLIARDS.

W. Smith, jr. of Darlington gave further proof, of his ability when meeting Mr. Inman in an exhibition match early in the week. The champion was fresh from his easy win over Sir John Roberts in their level match of 16,000 up on a table with 3 inch pockets and he tried to concede Smith 100 points in 600 up. The youngster was some time in settling down, but he was not long in securing victory, once he found his touch, Inman only scoring 298 to his young rival's 500. Inman is now *en route* for Australia and he hopes to return to England via Canada.

THE TURF.

Corando carried the Royal colours to victory in Bishopsgate Welter Plate at Windsor and this makes the eighth race the King has gained this season. Big hopes are now entertained that Pintadeau will make a good show in the Derby. His trainer has had a worrying time of late, as a slight accident in the Payne Stakes led to the King's colt being given an enforced rest. With the ground like a turnpike road this may not prove such a handicap, for all trainers are forced to restrict the gallops of their charges.

CRICKET.

This has been a very historical week in the annals of cricket as it covered the first match of the Triangular Tournament. It fell to the lot of G. A. Faulkner to bowl the first ball in this, and C. B. Jennings was the first batsman to be called on. As befitting such an eventful match something was accomplished which will live in cricket history. A few bowlers enjoy the distinction of having performed the "hat trick" by taking three wickets with consecutive balls in a test match. Spofforth, Trumble (twice), Bates, Briggs and Hearne (J. T.) having done so in Australia, whilst Hearne (J. T.) is the only Englishman who has accomplished it at home. When J.T. Matthew of Australia took the wickets of Beaumont, Pegler and Ward on Tuesday, he proved the select band named, but this did not end his record-breaking performance. Called on to follow on, the South Africans quite failed to show their true form, and Matthews made history by performing the "hat trick" for the second time in the match. He clean bowled Taylor and caught Schwarz and Ward off his own bowling, a feat which is never likely to be reported in a test. Tratt of Australia once accomplished a like double, but this was not in a test match.

FEATURES.

The first big feature of the match was the batting of C. Kelleway, (114) and W. Bardsley (121). The latter's was a brilliant effort, and after his first fifty he hit hard, scoring two 6's, and eleven 4's, Pegler bowled far better than his six wickets for 105 runs indicates and often beat the batsmen whilst "shaving" the wicket.

Two of the South African batsmen maintained their reputation. First of all comes the faultless innings of G. A. Faulkner. Had not Whitty tried to take a catch with one hand, it is possible Faulkner's total would have stopped short at 36 instead of 122 not out. He was an hour making his first 19 runs, but after this his square cuts and drives past cover were glorious. Gordon White only made 22, but the merit was not in the runs. He stayed in with Faulkner for one hour and forty minutes, though every stroke he made was under difficulties. In trying to stop a ball from Matthews on Monday, he split his hand so badly that he had to have it stitched up. This was a big handicap and he virtually only had the use of his left hand.

Matthews was not the only Australian bowler to distinguish himself, Whitty bowling splendidly, as illustrated by his 5 wickets for 55 and 2 for 15, whilst Kelleway secured 5 for 33 in the second venture of the South Africans. Matthews got 3 for 16 and 3 for 38, the bowling being all the more creditable, because the wicket was a perfect one.

ENGLAND'S CRACKS.

It is satisfactory from a Home point of view that several of the players selected to represent England in the test match at Lord's have been displaying splendid form, as illustrated by the following scores:—Hobbs (104) Surrey v. Notts, P. F. Warner (130) Middlesex v. Sussex, Rhodes (107) Yorks v. Lancs, E. K. Fry (143) Hants v. Kent, F. R. Foster has also been bowling well, as instanced by his 6 wickets for 72 and 5 for 59 against Worcestershire.

More big feats, though by other than England's chosen, are P. R. Perrins 245 and C. McGaheys 150 for Essex v. Derbyshire and Hindstaff's 197 for Notts against Surrey.

IN GENERAL.

It is stated that C. G. Macartney will be married on his return to Australia, after which he will settle in Colombo. This will be a big loss to Australian cricket, but a splendid gain to Ceylon.

P. Radmiloric of Wales, showed to the best advantage in the A.S.A. 200 metres swimming trial for the Olympic Games.

In retaining the headship of the river at Oxford, New College displayed splendid form and the crew is sure to show up well at Henley and also at the Olympic Regatta.

English football teams have been doing well on the Continent, Woolwich Arsenal beating Vienna, 8 goals to 2, whilst Tottenham Hotspur defeated Ferencrardi at Budapest by 4 goals to 1.

The French professional golf championship at Versailles on Wednesday resulted in favour of J. Gasseat, whose total was 299 stakes for 72 holes.

The Australian eight for the Olympic reggtta is training on the upper Thames between Cookham and Bourne End.

The Motor Cycling Club's trial from London to Edinburgh and back (792 miles) attracted 74 competitors, of whom 68 finished the double journey.

PLAGUE AND SCHOOL FEES.

The following has been published by the Government of the Bombay :—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th of May, the Hon'ble Mr. Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud asked whether, in view of the annual visitation of plague in most towns in the mofussil, Government would permit students of one Government high school to join, during plague time, other Government high schools in which the same curriculum is taught without paying a fresh admission or tuition fee.

Government have now considered the question and have decided that students of one Government high school may be allowed to join another Government high school without payment of a fresh admission fee or of the tuition fee for the broken period covered by the payment of fees at their original school, provided that accommodation is available and that the headmaster of the original school certifies in the remark column of the leaving certificate that the student is leaving on account of the prevalence of plague and in order to attend the second school during the continuance of the same.

ARMAGEDDON AT CHICAGO.

BATTLE FOR WHITE HOUSE MORALITY.

"For Honesty against Naked Robbery."

ANOTHER INDICTMENT OF PRESIDENT TAFT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHICAGO, JUNE 17.

Mr. Roosevelt's supporters claim to have secured the secession of twelve Taftites, but, hitherto, the feature of the situation is a frank declaration by Mr. Roosevelt that he will leave Chicago a Presidential candidate. The Roosevelt party, immediately the Republican Convention meets, will move that the National Committee's roll be rejected, and Mr. Roosevelt's roll substituted. This includes some eighty alleged stolen delegates, and, if adopted, would give Mr. Roosevelt control of the Convention.

CHICAGO, JUNE 18.

Mr. Roosevelt addressed a vast meeting in the Auditorium last night.

He said: "We are standing for elementary decency in politics, and are fighting for honesty against naked robbery. It is a great moral, and not merely a political, issue.

Mr. Roosevelt went on to say that Mr. Taft had definitely abandoned the people, and surrendered to the political bosses and privileged interests. His (Mr. Roosevelt's) own platform was, rule by the people. The working of the Taft principle in the present contest had enabled professional politicians, through the State Convention, to give Mr. Taft the delegates of Ohio though Mr. Roosevelt carried the Ohio primaries by 47,000 votes. Also the National Committee chose two Taftites from California, though 250,000 Californians voted for Roosevelt. These transactions were tantamount to burglary from the people. Better an honourable failure in a conflict, which was a vital test for democracy, than a foul victory as his opponents hoped. But he would win, as he had won so many victories, by clean honest fighting for the loftiest causes.

Mr. Roosevelt concluded: "With unflinch-g heart and undimmed eyes we stand at mageddon, and battle for the Lord."

CHICAGO, JUNE 18.

The excitement here is intense on the eve of the battle at the Convention where it is expected that the proceedings will degenerate into pandemonium. The Taftites do not conceal their alarm at the growing number of desertions, and the confidence and coolness of Mr. Roosevelt's intimates.

There will be twelve hundred assistant sergeants-at-arms present at the Coliseum. The police are drilling specially with a view to emergencies.

A CHINESE COMEDY.

Premier Bolts and Refuses to Return.

PEKING, JUNE 18.

Tang-Shao-Yi, the Prime Minister, has fled to Tientsin. Yuan-Shih-Kai has twice sent his Secretary to him, but Tang-Shao-Yi refused to return. He says he wants to resign.

The Cabinet has appealed to the international financial group, and has obtained an advance of three million taels to satisfy the clamorous troops.

MEDITERRANEAN POLICY.

Lord C. Beresford Attacks the Government.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Lord Charles Beresford, in a two-column letter to the Press, attacks the Government for abandoning the Mediterranean, the main link in the defence of the Empire, and injuring the national prestige by leaning on France.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

English Welter-Weight Won by Summers.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

At the National Sporting Club, last night, in the match for the English welter-weight championship and Lord Lonsdale's belt, Summers knocked out Evernden in the thirteenth round.

RACING AT HOME.

Ascot Stakes Won by The Policeman.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The result of the Ascot Stakes was :—

The Policeman............C. Halsey 1
Rot's Pride ....J. Cannon 2
Southannan...............F. Hartigan 3

Eleven Ran.

THE RACE.—Won by a neck, two lengths between second and third.

BETTING :—100 to 12 against The Policeman.
100 to 7 against Rot's Pride.
5 to 1 against Southannan.

A special cable to the "Asian" gave the following as probable starters with jockeys :—

Deluge, Gilbert; Tootles, Lewis; Elizabetta, Taylor; Bryony, Pratt; Papavero, Taylor; Southannan, F Hartigan; Rot's Pride, J. Cannon; St. Abban, Pickering; Protestant, J. Dawson; The Policeman, C. Halsey; Puro Caster, Linton.

ROYAL HUNT CUP,
LONDON, JUNE 17.

Short Grass has been scratched for the Royal Hunt Cup.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

English Test Team against the Australians.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The following have been invited to play in the test match against the Australians :—C. B. Fry, R. H. Spooner, P. F. Warner, F. R. Foster, Hobbs, Rhodes, Barnes, E. J. Smith (Warwickshire), Woolley, and Dean.

ELECTORAL AMENDMENT.

Liberal Measure Intended to increase Liberal Vote.

PASSES THE FIRST STAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Pease introduced the Franchise and Registration Bill. It was, he said, meant to clear away injustices, absurdities and anomalies including the plural vote. He admitted that the Liberals expected to gain by this step, but pointed out that the Unionists had accepted the principle of "one man one vote," when they suggested the Referendum.

The Government intended to follow up this measure with a Redistribution Bill. The only qualification for electors would be by residence or occupation for any continuous six months. This would add 2,500,000 to the register.

Registration courts and revising barristers would be abolished and disputes would be heard by County Courts. University representation would also be abolished, and when Home Rule was passed the Members of the House of Commons would number six hundred.

The question of Women's suffrage was left to the discretion of the House. It would add 10,500,000 to the register.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Franchise Bill by 274 votes to 50. The minority was composed, chiefly, of Unionist suffragists who challenged a division.

GERMAN DIPLOMATISTS.

Marschall von Bieberstein in London.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the new German Ambassador to Britain, arrived in London to-day. He posed for various snapshots by journalists, but refused to be interviewed. He said it was much too early to express his opinions.

NEW CONSUL-GENERAL IN INDIA.

BERLIN, JUNE 18.

It is understood that Count von Luxburg, Secretary to the German Legation in Peking, will be appointed Consul-General for Germany in Calcutta, in succession to Prince Henry of Reuss, appointed Minister in Teheran.

THE ABOR COUNTRY.

Home Government Responsible for Rotung Decision.

LONDON JUNE 18.

Mr. Montagu, replying in the House of Commons to Colonel Yate, to-day, said that His Majesty's Government had decided against maintaining the Rotung post in the Abor country. It was not a question for the Government of India.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

American Lady Aviator Killed at Springfield.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mrs. Clarke, an aviator, while flying here yesterday, struck the branches of a tree. The machine turned over and the lady was killed.

THE TRANSPORT STRIKE.

London Strikers' Pitiable Condition.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Distress among the strikers in the East End is acute. Several pawn-shops have been closed owing to a plethora of pledges.

The Strike Committee visited the House of Commons this afternoon. They are prepared to adopt any settlement, agreeing to the payment of an average wage.

The sailors' and firemen's ballot shows a large majority against a strike.

THE SWEDISH DISASTER.

An English Clergyman among the Killed.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Twenty deaths have now occurred as a result of the Malmo-Stockholm express collision, including that of a London vicar, the Rev. Mr. Clibborn, while the Rev. Mr. Osborne, of Newcastle, has been seriously injured.

KAISER AND TSAR.

BERLIN, JUNE 18.

The Kaiser and the Tsar will meet in Finnish waters early in July. Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg will be present.

CANADIAN MARRIAGE LAW.

OTTAWA, JUNE 18.

A judgment of the Supreme Court declares that a general marriage Act for the whole Dominion is *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. On the other hand, it has decided that the laws of Quebec do not render mixed marriages void.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Owing to a telegraphic error the estimated wheat crop for Western Canada was wrongly given. It should read, "two hundred and fifty million bushels for 1912 exceeding the crop of 1911 by seventy millions."

[Reuter cabled on June 15th that the Ottawa Department of Agriculture estimated that the western wheat crop will be 2,500 million bushels, which figure exceeds that of 1911 by seventy millions.]

THE INDIAN CHANGES.

Bill Passes Second Reading in the Lords.

LORD CURZON'S COMPLAINT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Lord Crewe, moving the second reading of the Government of India Bill in the House of Lords this evening, said that after the exhaustive debates of the 21st and 22nd of February, further discussion was unnecessary. Though doubtless, the English in Calcutta, and the Mahomedans in Dacca still objected, there were no signs of wavering in the general acceptance of the Bill in India. There were even gratifying signs of a tendency on the part of some of the original opponents towards acceptance, as indicated by a desire to make the best of it and to obtain such concessions as they believed could be granted.

Lord Curzon complained that the House had been led to believe that their assent would be asked, not merely to the technical details embraced in the Bill, but to the whole policy of the Government. He believed that such was the Government's original intention, and he had heard that the Bill, as originally drafted, was a much larger concern. The Government's procedure would stand out in history as one of the most unconstitutional ever followed in regard to the Government of India. He ridiculed Lord Crewe's statement as to the degree of acceptance, which the Government's policy had obtained in India. The mass of the people knew nothing, and of the rest, the vast majority were absolutely indifferent. As regards those who realised its significance, he believed that the state of affairs was entirely different from Lord Crewe's description.

FINANCIAL CRITICISMS.

Lord Curzon dealt in detail with the immense expenditure involved, which would hang like a mill-stone round the neck of the Indian taxpayer for years to come. The least the Government of India could have done was to economise. Why not have stayed in Calcutta for the next few years, while the new Delhi was being built, instead of spending money on a temporary capital? The system of fancy surpluses, with which it was proposed to meet the cost, involving a diversion of funds required for irrigation and railways, was thoroughly bad and injurious to India.

Lord Curzon said he was glad to learn that the opinion of the experts favoured a site to the southward of Delhi, but that too meant further expenditure on defence, and who would benefit, apart from the members of Government and the administrative *personnel*?

Lord Minto fully endorsed Lord Curzon's remarks. He was still in the closest touch with Indian opinion, both European and native, and doubts as to the wisdom of the changes were daily increasing. All that could be done now, however, was loyally to support them.

Lord Macdonnell's only criticism of the Bill was the way, in which it withdrew from the House, the opportunity of discussing whether the Council for Behar should be created.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe, replying, insisted that the Government's policy as a whole continued to find favour in India. Answering an enquiry by Lord Curzon, he said that Barrackpur would remain the extra residence of the Governor of Bengal. He had heard nothing of its becoming a prey to the cheap tripper, and hoped it would not. As regards the contents of Government House, the most friendly arrangements for their disposal had been concluded between the Viceroy and Lord Carmichael.

Government House would not be altogether emptied, and turned into barracks.

The final selection of the Delhi site had been deferred to enable the experts to see Delhi immediately after the rains, but it would doubtless be to the southward of the Durbar Camp. The financial methods proposed, said his lordship, were the most sensible and most feasible of any.

Lord Lansdowne asked was it wise to ask Their Majesties to lay the foundation-stones till they knew whether the site was suitable? In calling attention to the financial and other points, which had been raised, they had fulfilled their duty, and they would be glad if their misgivings proved to be exaggerated, and the changes conduced to the well-being of the people.

Lord Crewe, closing the debate, said it was quite clear to everyone, including the King, that it was uncertain, and even improbable, that the place where the stones were laid would be the actual site of a Government building, but there was little reason to doubt that it would form part of the new capital.

The Bill was read a second time.

MALATESTA'S SENTENCE.

Mr. McKenna again Exercises his Prerogative.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mr. McKenna has decided not to expel the noted anarchist Malatesta, who was sentenced on May 20th to three months' imprisonment and deportation.

ARTIFICIAL RUBBER.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Professor William Perkin, of Manchester. lecturing in London yesterday, said that English chemists had forestalled German chemists in taking out patents for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

The professor claimed the ability to produce acetone, largely used in cordite manufacture, at a third of the present price.

MOSLEMS AND BOYCOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Mofidul Islam, a general meeting of Mahomedans was held here, at which resolutions were adopted praying the Government of India to permit them to go to Moslem countries, suffering from foreign aggression, and to boycott all Russian and Italian goods.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The Allahabad Mahomedans have held a mass meeting to protest against the desecration of the shrines at Meshed by Russian soldiers.

CHINESE RAIDS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

An Upper Burma correspondent says that parties of Chinese have again appeared in the country west of the watershed between Upper Salween and Namikha rivers.

THE "BLESSINGS OF WAR."

Soldier's Attempt to Meet the Peace Reformers.

A "DIVINE INSTITUTION."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Colonel G. D. S. Barrow lectured to-day, before the United Service Institution here on the "Blessings of War" and combated the idea of the anti-militarists that war is barbarous, injurious to trade and commerce, costs money, takes men away from other employment and causes waste of life. He exemplified the peace and progress which war had brought upon South Africa, India and Burma. He characterised war as a divine institution.

General Sir Percy Lake presided.

VICEREGAL DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

There was a small dinner party to-night at Viceregal Lodge followed by a dance. The following were present at the dinner :—Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson, the Hon. Mr. M. W. Fenton, the Hon. Mr. H. P, and Mrs. Tollinton, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Montgomery, Major and Mrs. H. B. St. John, Mr. G. T Cichale Plowden, Captain and Mrs. C. H. W. Owen, Captain and Mrs. L. K. Stanbrough, Captain and Mrs. A.R, B. Shnttleworth, Captain and Mrs. C W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burdon and Mrs. St. John Graham.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, JUNE 18.

Prominent Bengalee gentlemen have joined the Reception Committee of the National Congress. Rai Bahadur Purnendu Naraya Sinha and Dr. Ramkali Gupta have been elected Vice-Presidents of the Committee and Messrs Mathuranath Sinha and Naliniranjan Sinha, Joint-Secretaries.

THE P. W. D.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA. JUNE 18.

The Secretary of State has made the following appointments.—Mr. F. Lishman, Consulting Architect, the United Provinces; Mr. C, C. A. Hobbs, Assistant Consulting Architect, Bengal, and Mr. A. W. Pickham, Assistant Consulting Architect, the Central Provinces.

Mr. Pickham will, however, be temporarily employed at Simla under the Consulting Architect and the Government of India on works of the Central Provinces.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Captain W. J. Collinson, I. M, S., has been transferred from Military to Civil employment to take up the duties of a Plague Officer in the United Provinces.

Captain R B. Lloyd, I. M. S., has been selected for training in the Chemical Examiner's Department.

Major J. G. Churton, R, A, M. C., has been appointed a specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

APPOINTNENTS.

2nd Lancers.—Major A. G. Pritchard, Squadron Commander pro tem, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Lieut.-Colonel W. B. James, M. V. O., granted leave.

29th Lancers.—Major A. R. Saunders, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain V. K. Birch, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Pollard granted leave.

26th Punjabis.—Major L. B. Walton, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel A. A. E. Campbell, vacated.

86th Carnatic Infantry.—Major C. D. Field, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his other duties, vice Major H. W. Heffernan granted leave.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major W. H. Brown, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel G. de S. DeLisle, vacated.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant C. O. R. Mosse, Double Company Officer, 114th Mahrattas, is transferred in the same capacity.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Major K. J. G. Dunolly, 2nd-in-Command to be Commandant, and Major P.C.R. Barclay, Double Company Commander, 120th Rajputana Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command vice Lieut-Colonel W. G. Hatherall, vacated.

30th Punjabis.—Captain R.A.H. Robertson to officiate as Double Company Commander and Lieutenant N.L. Mitchell Carruthers to officiate as Quarter Master.

90th Punjabis.—Lieutenant D. B. Morris to be Adjutant.

116th Mahrattas.—Captain C.W.A. Holmes to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lieut-Colonel W. B. Young, Indian Army, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

120th Infantry.—Captain J. H. G. Casserly to officiate as 4th Double Company Commander. Captain C. F. Waterworth, D. S. O., 1st Bn. Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Bn G.I.P. Railway Volunteers. Lieutenant H. L. Ovans, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Indore.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Lieutenant R. A. Jenkins to be Adjutant.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Lieutenant H. C. Brodie to be Adjutant and Lieutenant V. R. Munton to be Quarter Master. Captain G. Graster, 6th Cavalry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding 4th (Quetta) Division.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Drake-Brockman, 18th Infantry, for 57 days. Captain B. Turnbull, 23rd Sikh Pioneers Adjutant 2nd Bn. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, for 3 months. Lieutenant R. Otter, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment, for 8 months. Lieut. T H. Cockburn-Mercer, 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers, for 9 months. Captain J. Livesay, 102nd Grenadiers, for 4 months. Lieut.-Colonel Muspratt and Lieuts. T. Moss and L. E. Barton for 3 months each. Major H. P. Ainslis, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, for 90 days. 2nd-Lieutenant P. G Cropper, 14th Hussars, for one month. Lieut.-Colonel Mr. Walker, R. A., Ordnance Department, for 5 months.

A MAGISTRATE CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHULNA, JUNE 18.

Mr. Hart, District Magistrate of Khulna, Bengal, has just concluded an enquiry into the charges of bribery against an honorary magistrate of Bagerhat. Twenty-three witnesses were examined. The result of the enquiry has not yet been published.

COTTON FIGURE GAMBLING.

Important Result of Calcutta Appeal.

GAMBLING OR BETTING?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Holmwood and Imam delivered judgment, in what is known as the cotton figure gambling case. This was a rule issued on behalf of one, Amprotal Nimani, a Marwari who kept a stall for cotton figure gambling, calling upon the second Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction under the Gambling Act and the fine imposed on the accused, should not be set aside.

In delivering a lengthy judgment, their Lordships observed that gambling had been penalised in this country. but not betting. In their opinion the "cotton figure gambling" was betting or wagering. and not gambling. There was no contest nor any instrument used in gaming. The articles exhibited in this case were exactly the articles found in any bookmaker's stall. They are evidence and not instruments of gambling.

The rule was made absolute and the accused were acquitted.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

Exchange Banks Uneasy over the Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The opium situation is unchanged and Sir John Jordon is making strong representations to the Chinese authorities. The pressure may yield some result, but nothing need be expected too soon. The accumulation of opium is growing and the Exchange Bankers are uneasy over the situation. The situation is, however, engaging the attention of Sir Edward Grey and Lord Crewe.

THE MYSORE WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 18.

Among the sixty odd guests of the Maharajah, expected at Mysore next week, are the Hon. Sir Hugh and Lady Daly, the Hon. Col. and Miss Pinhey, Sir Alec A. Apcar, Sir Stanley and Lady Ismay, General Mackenzie Kennedy, Sir Ashur-ul-Mulk, Mr. Afsur Ekbal Ali Beg, Capt the Hon. Foljambe, the Misses Hammick, Mr. and Mrs. Eseau McConochey, Col. Arthur Young, R. H. A. (Official Handicapper for Mysore and Bangalore races), Capt. Aga Hasseín Shah, Col and Lady Flora Poore. Col. and the Misses Renny Tailyour.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Lord Carmichael's cold weather staff will be Captains Vaux, A.-D.-C., Annesley, the Oxfordshire Regiment, Robertson, 2nd Lancers Vivian Grenadiers, Hodgson, 7th Royal Fusiliers and two others.

EARTHQUAKES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 18.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Maymyo at 3-15 p. m. to-day. No damage is reported.

A distinct shock of eartquake lasting ten seconds was also felt night at Kyaukse. Since May 23rd last numerous slight shocks have been experienced there.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Mr. R. Nathan, I.C.S., who is piloting the Dacca University scheme, is also to prepare a resume of the progress of education in the Bengal Presidency during the past five years.

SIMLA Y. M. C. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The annual meeting of the Simla Y.M.C.A was held last night at the Town Hall. Col. Sir Henry McMahon presided. The proceedings opened with a prayer by the Lord Bishop of Lahore.

Mr. W. T. Wilson read the annual report, showing all-round progress by the Society, and Mr. O'Brien read the financial report stating that the Association was out of debt. These were adopted.

Sir Henry McMahon announced the names of the general committee, with the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock as President, Mr. H. C. O'Brien, Treasurer, and Mr. W. T. Wilson, Secretary.

After a short musical programme Mr. E. C. Carter, National Secretary, addressed the meeting.

He traced the history of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in England and America and mentioned that Messrs. Astor, Roosevelt, Carnegie, and others were identified with it. He narrated the achievements of the Association in Australia, China and South Africa and also mentioned the establishment of a branch in Constantinople. Mr. Carter concluded by saying that there was a great scope for work by the Y. M. C. A. in Simla.

Col. Sir Henry McMahon, in the course of his speech, said that the record of work of the Y. M. C. A. was one of which any Association might feel proud, He was struck with the broadmindedness with which the Association carried on its work. It was tolerant and cosmopolitan. It taught loyalty to the Church, to which the members belonged. Referring to the financial aspect, Sir Henry said that it meant a good deal that the Association had liquidated a large debt. From this he drew a moral, and that was that Simla was not so frivolous as people accused her of being. He alluded to the efforts of another companion society, which was trying to reduce its debt of Rs. 60,000, but had only succeeded in paying off Rs. 23,000. So Simla was not unconscious to good influence.

Mr. Wilson, the Secretary, received a small complimentary address from the members, which was read by the President.

THE WEATHER.

Conditions in Bombay Port Yesterday.

HIGH WIND AND HEAVY SEAS.

Conditions in Bombay yesterday were eminently satisfactory from the monsoon point of view, although had there been more and steadier rain and, perhaps, less wind it would have been more so. About midday the wind veered round to South-West, and remained there.

A heavy sea was running in the harbour, and it increased in the afternoon. The high tides were again most marked, and the sights seen along the foreshore, on the bunders and at the dock walls were animated. Little work was possible in the harbour alongside the many ships anchored there, and the telegrams from Simla stating that the disturbance west of Bombay had become insignificant was commented on somewhat freely in marine circles, particularly as the tendency during the afternoon was towards higher wind and a heavier swell.

The rainfall varied in intensity throughout the day, and, probably, the heaviest wind and rain squall occurred about 11 o'clock last night.

AT SEA.

At 2-20 this morning the wind sprang up very strongly, long sharp squalls blowing at frequent intervals, the rain meanwhile continuing to fall in changing quantities.

Captain Tree of the B. S. N. Co's steamer 'Chanda from Karachi, reports having experienced a heavy S. W. swell during the voyage; but that there was little mind until he he orrived about eleven miles off Bombay.

In a conversation with a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" Capt. Brenis of the steamer "Lawoe" which also arrived from Karachi yesterday, having left that port on June 15th, said there was a heavy swell throughout, but a moderate to light wind from the South West. His vessel rolled very violently and he declared that there must have been very heavy to the westward to cause the Sea that was running. When he made the port the weather was very thick and duty.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Urlana," Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, had moderate monsoon, heavy swell and squally weather. The ame Company's steamer "Santhia," Captain J. W. Robertson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta encountered squally and rainy and heavy S. W. sea on this side.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Rainfall again has been general on the West Coast. Thunderstorms have given a few showers in Gujarat, the central parts of the country and the North Madras Coast. In Bengal, the rainfall has been local; in Assam and Upper Burma fairly general; in Lower Burma general. Conditions are slightly disturbed in the extreme North, and a few slight showers have occurred in Kashmir.

Principal amounts.—Slipeer Island, four inches; Victoria Point and Akyab, each three; Mergui, two; Tavoy, one and a half; Moulmein, Bassein and Kyaukpyu, each one; Cherrapunji, three; Rajkot, one; Ratnagiri, four; Marmagoa, and Cochin, each one and a half; Mercara, two.

The temperature is high everywhere except the North-West Frontier, the West Coast of Bengal, Assam and Burma. The stormy condition in the Arabian Sea has apparently become insignificant.

Forecast :—No large change.

Shade temperature of 115.5 and 115.2 were recorded at Allahabad on Sunday and Monday respectively. The mean temperature on each day was 11 degrees above the normal.

LAHORE, JUNE 18.

For the first time this hot weather the mean temperature in Lahore was over 100 degrees yesterday and the day before, the maximum in the shade being over 116 degrees. The heat is very oppressive and hot winds blow even at night.

IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The weather at Darjeeling is cloudy and the conditions appear to favour the advance of the monsoon.

There has been no rain yet in Calcutta and the weather to-day is very oppressive.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO HEAT.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Engineer-Commander E. R. Torrie, R. N. R., of the P. and O. steamer "Socotra" died in the General Hospital yesterday morning from heart failure due to heat apoplexy and was buried this evening. The deceased was an old servant of the Company having been an officer for over twenty years.

BHOWNAGAR June 17.

Steamy weather continues. Reports have been received by telegram of 8th of rain having fallen the Bandi Kue District on the Rajputana line amounting to 8 inches, whilst 1 inch 30 cents. of rain have fallen at Messana and Detroj. On Saturday evening a violent storm broke over Dhragandhra. Clouds of sand obscured the sun for two hours. Subsequently heavy cloud came rolling up, but hopes of rain were disappointed, only a few drops falling. However plantiful showers fell at Muli and Than, as was evidenced by the presence of running water in the River Bogawa. Rain is badly needed now as a relief from the steamy heat.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, yesterday :—

Storm appears to have diminished materially in intensity. Observations, now indicate merely the area of rough weather west of Bombay. Replace warning signal by cautionary.

LATER.

Disturbance west of Bombay become insignificent; lower cautionary signal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Ots	Esplanade In Ots	Fort In Ots	Colaba. In Ot.
Previously registered	1·35	1·57	1·45	1·52
Monday, 18th June	1·52	1·40	1·30	0·88
Total	2·87	2·97	2·75	2·40
Same date last year	10·77	10·68	11·52	10·60

KEMP & CO., LD.
CUMBALLA HILL, June 18.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In cts.	Total to date. In cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In cts.	Corpdg. Total. 1911. In cts.
Cumballa Hill ..	1·20	2·15	4·43	9·73

THE W. I. ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY SION, DHARAVI, BOMBAY.

Registered Rain fall at the above Factory.

Tòtal registered from 12th up to date. In.	Cts.	From 8 a. m. of the 17th to 8 a. m. of the 18th. In.	Cts.
2	92	1	35

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 1.20" of rain and Surat 0.30". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Deesa and in west Central India. Day temperature is in excess except on the Kathiawar Coast; night temperature is also in excess in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.88", Ratnagiri 3.86", Mormugao 1.30" and Karwar 0.79". Skies are generally overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0'12" of rain an Aurangabad 0'47". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess in the northern half of the division.

ARRIVAL OF THE "UMTA."

How the "Pundua" Brought her to Safety.

EXCELLENT TOWAGE FEAT.

THE British India Company's steamer "Umta," Captain Wilson, from Calcutta and coast ports, arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday morning in tow of the same Company's steamer "Pundua," Captain McLelland. The vessels arrived at the pilot station at about 9-30 a. m., and shipped their pilots at 10 o'clock. When the "Umta" first entered the harbour, she was temporarily moored far out where she discharged some explosives. An hour or two later, she was towed into a berth fairly close inshore off a point between the Ballard Pier and Carnac Bunder.

The case of the "Umta" has not attracted as much attention and interest as did the "Trieste" last monsoon for many and obvious reasons. For example, to take some of them, the latter vessel was missing for many days. She had a fair number of European and Indian passengers on board and grave anxiety was a leading feature in the case for some time. When she did arrive, in tow of the "Lowther Range" relief was experienced all over India. The "Umta," on the other hand, has always been in touch with absolute safety. She was in the port of Telicherry, and when she began to complete the final stage of her voyage to Bombay it was in tow of a sister ship; and when came the familiar mishap—the parting of a hawser—still another friend in the "Pundua" was close at hand. There was, therefore, in this instance a minimum of anxiety, and a minimum of risk, although the towage was fraught with tremendous difficulty, and called for, almost, the last word in its demand on good seamanship.

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" interviewed yesterday several masters of ships who know the Indian coasting trade in monsoon conditions, and they were unanimous in declaring that in all the circumstances the "Umta" had been fortunate in reaching port so quickly, and that in view of the fact that a hawser had parted at sea, in a heavy sea way, the manner in which the towage had been carried out was expeditious and highly creditable to the seamanship of all concerned. It was pointed out, too, that all three ships carry lascar crews.

THE ACCIDENT.

The "Umta" left Calcutta in the latter end of May on the usual coast trip to Bombay, and the voyage was uneventful until the ship had turned round Ceylon. On her way up the Malabar Coast, the first trouble was experienced, and some miles south of Tellicherry—so our information goes—the high pressure cylinder split up, completely disabling the vessel. She was able, however, to make Tellicherry under what sail she could carry, reaching there on June 13th. The "Urlana" was at hand, and it was decided, under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., that the latter should attempt to tow the lame duck to Bombay.

A start was accordingly made on June 14th. and we understand that from the first pronounced monsoon weather was experienced, accompanied by a heavy sea. All appeared to go well, although no great speed was attained, partly for the reason that it would not have been desirable in the circumstances, and for three days the vessels averaged, approximately, 150 miles per day. Everything went alright until half-past seven on Monday morning, when the sea having worsened greater strain was thrown on the hawser, which carried away. This happened about sixty miles from Bombay.

Meanwhile, the Managing Agents had decided that it was advisable to despatch additional assistance in case it was required; but it must be understood that this was merely a matter of precaution. The "Pundua" was in Bombay Harbour at the time, and was the ship selected. Towing appliances were shipped on board and she left Bombay for the South last Friday, that is, the same day on which the "Umta" and "Urlana" left Tellicherry. The "Pundua" had the bad luck to miss them, and on Saturday morning spoke the steamer "Norfolk" inward bound to Bombay from Calcutta, and enquired whether that ship had passed a disabled steamer in tow of another. The reply was in the negative, and a little later she turned round, and followed the vessels up the coast, so that when on Monday morning the further mishap occurred the "Pundua" was fairly close at hand ready to play her part in assisting the "Umta" into port.

THE "PUNDUA'S" TASK.

When the hawser parted, however, the "Pundua" was not in sight, and the attempt was at once made to get another hawser out so that the tow could be resumed. This, however, was a difficult task. The "Urlana" is a big heavy ship, and from the point of view of "handiness" not the most suitable craft for such work in a heavy sea. There is no doubt, of course, that the connection could have been re-established in time, but the fact must be remembered that neither vessel was specially prepared for such an accident, and the workers were further handicapped by one of the two available suitable hawsers having been thrown out of commission. It was only after some hours of hard work had been performed that the "Pundua" appeared astern, and when she came within signalling distance she told her friends that she had been sent out to look for them, and that she was specially equipped for towing. Her appearance was timely, for not only did she bring a new, and heavier, hawser, but she was a much handier ship for the work in hand.

The passing of the "Pundua's" steel hawser, shackled to forty-five fathoms of cable, was the next problem and it was undoubtedly the most serious problem so far encountered. A high sea was running at the time, and eventually the task was performed successfully, and as soon as it was seen that the "Pundua" had her job well in hand the "Urlana" steamed off towards Bombay. The "Urlana" had towed the ship over 450 miles, through a heavy monsoon swell, and in the most adverse circumstances. She arrived in harbour at half-past two yesterday morning.

From the time the "Pundua" took the "Umta" in tow until her arrival at the pilot station she experienced the same heavy weather as marked the earlier stage of the "Umta's" eventful four days' voyage, but there was a little further trouble, and the job was successfully completed, as stated previously.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The scarcity of water in Allahabad continues. At to-day's meeting of the Municipal Board, it was resolved to ask Government to sanction the remission of one month's water rate as a kind of compensation for the short supply of water.

RAILWAY EXPANSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

The Governor presided over a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday, when Mr. Nathan, Government Inspector of Railways, was present to discuss the new branch lines terms, under which the District Board railways are to be constructed, and the question of railway expansion in Southern India generally.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

THOUGHT-TRANSFERENCE.

Experiments in Telepathy.

It is not so very many years since Telepathy, or Thought-Transference, was scouted as a foolish superstition, being classed with a number of other psychic phenomena as purely imaginary and fanciful, with no solid basis of fact. To-day, however, ideas on the subject have considerably advanced, and most people who are at all up to date in their thought are aware that the possibility of thought-impressions being transferred from one brain to another, without the intervention of physical means, is an established fact. It was very interesting to read a short while ago of one of the leaders of the Rationalist movement actually taking up a challenge, thrown out by a sceptic, to produce evidences amounting to proof that thought-transference was a genuine fact in nature. Even if one had not been to the trouble of investigating the phenomena for oneself, or of studying the researches of others in this direction, the mere fact of a Rationalist leader accepting such a challenge should be almost sufficient, by itself, to convince one that the phenomenon was real and not fanciful.

There must be many, however, who possess the very laudable ambition of themselves putting to the test the alleged facts of Telepathy, and of carrying out experiments of their own. This is not in reality a very difficult or complicated matter, provided that one has a little patience and perseverance. We have repeatedly carried out simple experiments in this direction amongst parties of friends, and have only very rarely had failure to record. On several occasions we have experimented with persons who have been completely sceptical as to the possibility of Telepathy, and at the commencement quite ignorant of the correct methods of procedure; and yet within half an hour they have had practically demonstrated before their eyes that the phenomena, which they previously disbelieved, were perfectly genuine and straightforward, and with the evidence before them quite impossible to deny.

In carrying out experiments of this nature, it is just as necessary to employ scientific principles, in other words, to utilise commonsense, as in any other branch of scientific research. Neglect to use commonsense is usually the cause of failure in these investigations; thus, for example, to commence by attempting to transfer a complicated thought, or a long string of words, or a whole sentence, is to court, in at least nine cases out of ten, complete failure. For it is, after all, scarcely reasonable to imagine that people who have never before consciously tried to transfer thought should be able all at once to achieve any but the very simplest and uncomplicated tasks in Telepathy. It is, as a general rule, and unless fairly considerable faculty is already developed, necessary to begin very modestly and simply. In fact, for the first trials, scarcely anything can be too simple to be chosen for transferring; an elementary geometrical figure or shape, such as a cross, a square, an oval, a circle, an angle, or something of this nature, or a single letter of the alphabet, or a playing card, or a colour, are the sort of things which are found to be most suitable for beginners.

For the expereiments two kinds of operators are evidently necessary; one to transmit and one to receive. Each of the two classes of operators must know how to proceed, the methods of the one being totally different from what is required of the other. If more than two people are carrying out the experiments, there is no reason why there should not be several transmitters and several receivers; in fact, this is often a very good way to commence experimenting, as it helps one to ascertain gradually which people are best at "sending" and which are most proficient at "receiving." As a rule, most people find it much easier to send than to receive, though there are difficulties on both sides, as will be found by those who try the work themselves practically.

The experimenters should seat themselves, quietly and calmly, opposite each other, a few feet or yards distant. The transmitter should then, having decided upon what he is going to send, form as clear a mental image as he can of the object, figure, letter, or whatever it is that he has selected. The whole figure must be built up complete in every detail, strong and clear and definite. To describe exactly what constitutes forming a mental image is by no means an easy matter, because we have in our language no terms which enable the process to be adequately described. Moreover, it is undoubtedly true that different individuals have very different methods of thinking, their thought-processes being carried out on lines which vary considerably from one another. Probably, however, everyone knows what is meant, for himself, even if he cannot describe it, by forming an interior mental picture or image in one's consciousness, or one's "mind's eye," of any given shape or form. To make a really strong and clear picture, and to hold it for some little time is not altogether easy without a little practice. Most people are apt to find that their images fade away, become blurred, or merge into other shapes. For success in Telepathy, however, one must persevere until one can create, and hold for at least 15 or 30 seconds, preferably longer, a good strong mental picture of the object selected for transference. Incidentally, if one practices telepathy consistently, one finds that it is a splendid lesson in concentration which of course is an extremely valuable mental faculty. Moreover, beginners are apt to find the task rather tiring, and may even observe a very slight, dull sensation immediately behind the spot on the forehead midway between the two eyes. This is due, according to some authorities, to the use of that obscure organ the pineal gland, whose function it is said is that of thought transference. Having formed his clear mental image of that which he wishes to transmit, the operator then, by an effort of will, projects this image towards the receiver and tries to impress it upon him.

The frame of mind of the receiver should be essentially a passive or negative one, unlike that of the sender, which is obviously strongly active or positive. The receiver should undertake the not very easy task of clearing the mind completely of all its own thoughts; the mind must be made a blank; all positive thought must be killed, or rather allowed to drop lifeless as soon as it appears above the threshold of consciousness. One has only to try this to realise how difficult a task it is; with practice, however, it may be done. But one must not make the mistake of making the mind a blank by thinking of it as such; for this idea of blankness is itself a thought, and will shut out the vibrations to which one is trying to make oneself receptive. If the operation can be performed successfully, the receiver will, if he possesses any telepathic faculty at all, which is more probable than not, find an image or an idea appearing in his mind which, on enquiry, is found to be similar to that which the transmitter is endeavouring to send to him. As soon as a little proficiency is obtained, the figures, letters, etc. chosen for transference, may be made more complicated or numerous, and later the distance between the operators may be increased. Our experience has been, and it is confirmed by that of other investigators, that quite three out of four ordinary people possess telepathic faculty, if only to a slight degree, so that with a party of say half a dozen friends, provided one's experiments are carried out sensibly and with a due amount of perseverance, ultimate success is almost assured. The fact that nearly everyone is found to be to some extent sensitive to thought vibrations possesses a somewhat important significance to which we shall refer again presently.

Distance at first appears to be a distinct barrier, though later it is found to be little or no hindrance to the successful transmission of thought-messages. Our own experience in this direction was perhaps a little more fortunate than usual. The first experiments which we ever carried out in thought transference, at a time when the subject was quite new and unexplored, as far as we were concerned, were conducted with another beginner who was also practically a sceptic, though willing to investigate over a distance of between two and three miles. The results were some of the best which we have ever obtained. Geometrical figures were selected for transmission, and they were received with an accuracy which on purely mathematical grounds, established for us once and for all the fact of the possibility of thought being transferred from one brain to another across space and without physical contact.

The most remarkable case of which perhaps we have ever heard, was told us recently by two of the principal actors. A family of four sisters was accustomed to sit together at needle-work or other occupations, sometimes conversing and sometimes silent. Three of them, but more especially two became very telepathic—if one may use the expression,—with one another, so much so that they would engage in mental, unspoken conversation with one another; then suddenly, after some minutes' complete silence in the room, they would continue the conversation in spoken words, and then again relapse into silence, resuming the telepathic method of conversing without audible sound. This was done repeatedly, and often quite unconsciously, the two or three who were conversing being quite unaware that they had been conversing partly mentally and partly by word of mouth. The fourth sister was not at all sensitive like the others, and so could not take part in these weird conversations. Consequently they used to annoy her, and she used to become irritated with her sisters for what appeared to her very foolish and incomprehensible methods of talking. Such a degree of expertness in thought transference is probably rare, but it is interesting and valuable as showing what may some day be possible to all, if nature sees fit to develop further the telepathic faculty in man, as evolution proceeds. Probably others will be able to corroborate the above by experiences of a similar character, though perhaps in a much lesser degree. Many people who have lived together for some time and have grown into close sympathy with one another must have observed how the same thoughts constantly occur to both at the same moment, without any apparent visible cause. Such instances, or at any rate some of them, can probably be traced to the unconscious transference of thought from the mind of one to the mind of the other, the two being sympathetically attuned to each other, and therefore likely to pick up each other's vibrations.

Interesting as is Telepathy on purely scientific grounds, it possesses also, we believe, a human and ethical significance of considerable moment. For it establishes conclusively the fact that thought is a force, just as real as are the waves which operate in wireless telegraphy. And moreover there is no occasion to suppose that this force is only at work when we are definitely conducting experiments in Telepathy. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the mere act of thinking sets up vibrations which are projected out into space whenever we choose to set in action our thinking machinery. The atmosphere must therefore be a seething mass of thought vibrations, coming from all directions, and of all kinds, qualities and strengths. Living as we do amongst all this babel of thoughts, we must, presumably be affected by them in a thousand ways, albeit unknown to ourselves. Many of our thoughts are thus not our own, but are simply absorbed from the general thought atmosphere which surrounds us. Such a theory, if true, explains quite rationally some of the phenomena of the psychology of crowds, as well as what we may term the collective psychology of groups and classes of men, of races, nations, and of "public opinion." But our space is exhausted, and we must not now follow up this fascinating line of speculation any further, but leave our readers to themselves [illegible] line of research and experiment, and perhaps to pursue a [illegible] possibilities, which we believe has before it great [illegible] and will throw light on more than one dep[illegible] of practical, everyday life.

A. E. P.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

SUBORDINATE I.M.S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of diplomas of qualification to sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service who are permitted to resign the Service before the completion of seven years' service, after refunding the usual penalty.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The case in which a cotton merchant named Sadhuram Tullaram claims Rs, 4,500 against the G. I. P. Ry. for damage to cotton, in transit was concluded at Alipore to-day. The cotton was burnt in a fire on the way to Shamnagur from Akola, and the Railway Company plead that as bailees, they were not responsible for the accident. Judgment was reserved.

FOREIGN CABLES

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th June, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	17	7	35 p.m.	9	31
Teheran ...	18	2	p.m.	0	55
Suez.........	18	2	p.m.	0	55

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hancow can only be accepted at sender's risk, (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12.)

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz Mohammerah Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Bhamo Route to China Interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tengyung and Yunnanfu. (18-6-12).

The Lord Chief Justice, on behalf of the Judges of the King's Bench Division, has sent a communication to the Lord Chancellor regarding the number of Judges of the Division. There are now sixteen, the same number as when Justice Avory and Harridge were appointed in 1910, under an Act passed that year, as "additional" Judges consequent on the complaints as to arrears of work. The vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Justice Grantham and the resignation of Mr. Justice Lawrence have not been filled up, as the Act of 1910 provided that in certain eventualities (which have happened) the original number of sixteen should be reverted to, unless both Houses of Parliament voted Addresses to the Crown in favour of the number being increased. Lord Loreburn is now asked by the memorial to see that such addresses are brought forward for two more Common Law Judges, on the ground that the state of the lists is such as to justify such a course, and also to guard against the possible reappearance of arrears owing to sickness among members of the judiciary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Another Long List of Short Causes.

Mr. Justice Beaman presided yesterday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, and disposed of the following short causes:—

CLAIM FOR RENT.

In the suit of Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani against Tejsey Rowji, Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff, and asked for a decree for the termination of the lease of the plaintiff's chawls, for arrears of rent and for damages.

Mr. Setalwad said that the lease was for two years and the arrears amounted to Rs. 4,022, as against which the plaintiff held a deposit of Rs. 715, a month's rent. The balance of Rs. 3,307 was still due and eight and a half months of the tenancy were still to run. His client estimated that he suffered a monthly loss of Rs. 100.

His Lordship granted a decree determining the lease and gave possession of the chawls to the plaintiff, and a decree for Rs. 4,157 in favour of the plaintiff, with all costs against the defendant.

SUIT BY EXECUTORS.

In the suit of Sha Shivji Ludha and others, executors of the late Dayabhai Kalyanji, against Sha Thakersey Versey, Mr. Thakor appeared for the plaintiffs and said the suit was on a promissory note of Rs. 3,800 with interest at nine per cent. Nothing had been paid either by way of interest or principal.

After taking evidence, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs with interest and costs.

CLAIM ON ACCOUNT.

In the suit of Indusingh Jeshiraj against Allumchand Amratlal and others, Mr. Shortt appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear.

Mr. Shortt stated that the plaintiff acted as the defendants' commission agent, and when the accounts were made up, Rs. 13,900 were found due at the foot of the account.

Evidence was recorded and his Lordship granted a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

COMMISSION AGENCY ACCOUNT.

In the suit of Ramkisondass Balkisondass against Selegram Boodhumull, Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Counsel said the plaintiff acted as the defendant's commission agent in wheat, linseed, cotton and silver and had supplied ready goods. Accounts were made up in August 1910 and Rs. 7,937 were found due. Since then, there had been various transactions and in the following June, Rs. 13,444 became due. Demand was made, but nothing had been paid.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

SUED ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of Noor Mahomed Haji Abba against Abdul Reheman Ahmed Mujawer and obtained a decree for Rs. 1,800 with interest and costs for monies lent and advanced on a promissory note.

CLAIM FOR WORK DONE.

In the suit of N. M. Marshall against Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Setalwad for the defendant.

Mr. Davar said that the suit was for electrical fittings put in at the defendant's bungalow in Bombay and Poona.

By consent, the suit was adjourned for a fortnight for settlement.

SUIT ON A BOND.

In the suit of Jesraj Foolaji, a Marwari firm, against Cecil H. Borthwick of the Military Accounts Department, Mr. D. M. Colah appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Colah said that the suit was on a bond of Rs. 1,500 executed by the defendant.

A decree for Rs. 1,200, the amount now due with interest and costs was passed.

A MORTGAGE CLAIM.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit of Messrs. Rawal and Company against the Official Liquidator of the United Swadeshi Trading Company, Limited, praying for a declaration in respect of their mortgage claim.

The plaintiffs' case was that they had money transactions with the defendant Company, and when the accounts were made up on the 7th of February, 1911, Rs. 8,000 were found to be due. By a deed of the 16th of February, the whole stock-in-trade of the Company was mortgaged to them. The Company was then wound up on the application of other creditors and Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed liquidator. Mr. Sethna took charge of the stock illegally and hence the plaintiffs had suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 1,000. They, therefore, prayed for the amount of damages and for a declaration that under the mortgage deed they were entitled in priority to other creditors to the whole stock-in-trade of the defendants, and that they held a charge to the extent of Rs. 8,000 over the sale proceeds of the stock.

The defence denied all the material allegations of the plaintiffs. They challenged the monetary transactions, the mortgage and several items in the accounts. An item of Rs. 4,349 was alleged to be a 'havala' item. Consideration of the full mortgage amount was also denied. They also questioned the resolution of the Board authorising the mortgage and said it was passed in fraud of the shareholders in collusion with the plaintiffs. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

Story of Golden Gang and a Bania Widow.

Nankowerbai, a Bania widow, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, reported to the police on Monday the following extraordinary tale of the doings of the members of a Golden Gang. It appears that her late husband left her property worth about 40,000 rupees.

About a month ago two Brahmins came to her house for subscription for the protection of cows, and she gave them Rs. 2. A couple of days after they turned up again and in course of the conversation she showed them her horoscope; while she was conversing with them a third man turned up and said that the ticket they persuaded their master to take in the Calcutta lottery had won a prize and that his master wanted them to come up at once as he wished to reward them. They left her telling her that by "mantra" (magic), they could arrange to obtain for her any number of prizes in the Calcutta lottery, and that in return they only wanted old clothes and cooking pots. A fortnight later they paid her another visit and told her that if she gave them Rs. 7,000 to purchase tickets they could win for her Rs. 45,000. A few days later Dewshanker Girjashankar, the younger of the two visitors, again turned up and asked for Rs. 6,000 to enable him to commence his "mantras." The lady says as she had no money she handed over to him jewellery worth that amount. He turned up again and asked for another Rs. 6,000 to continue the "mantras" and succeeded in fleecing the lady with another lot of ornaments said to be worth Rs. 6,000. The lady, continuing her story, said, that the man again presented himself before her and asked for Rs. 7,000 to purchase the tickets as the "mantras" were having their desired effect and that to complete the ceremony they were leaving for the Himalayas. She gave them Rs. 7,000. Later on she says the gang sent her a chit asking for more money and threatening her that unless she paid them the money the "mantras" would not have the desired effect. She says she gave them Rs. 400 on this occasion. Not satisfied with this the gang emboldened by their success it is said sent a boy with a chit asking for a further sum of Rs. 2,000 and a message that if the amount was not paid they would lose their lives. The gang, she says, has swindled her to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

The members of the gang have apparently cleared off to the Himalayas since their lost attempt to swindle their poor dupe.

THE CLEVER CHEATS.

Ghelabhoy Kastrabhoy (32) and Chatoorbhooj Hiralal (35) described as an agent, pleaded not guilty to a charge of cheating against them by Mahadeo Kundir, a leather merchant, doing business at Dharavi. On the 1st instant both the accused called on the complainant and gave him an order for leather laces. The rate was agreed and it was arranged that payment was to be made on delivery. On the 3rd and 4th of June the accused again called on the complainant and asked him to execute the order as early as possible as they were anxious to send the goods up-country. The second accused wrote out the name of the first accused in the complainant's book and gave his address as Coomberwada, Dadar. They also took the complainant to show their place with a view to inspire confidence. On the 5th inst. the accused took delivery of 7 maunds and 1 1-2 seers of leather laces valued at Rs. 179-6-0, and promised to pay the complainant as soon as they booked the goods at the Railway station. The accused then made a Guzerati entry in the complainant's book that a month's credit was allowed. This was false and against the express arrangement between the parties. The complainant being a mochi did not know what was written in Gujerati. He was given to understand that the writing was an acknowledgment of the sale of the goods to the first accused. The complainant and two other witnesses accompanied the accused to the Mahim station with the goods and at the station the accused asked the complainant to wait, and said they would go to Dadar and book the goods and return and then pay them off. They waited but the accused never put in their appearance. The complainant went to their house at Coomberwada, which was found closed. The complainant could not find a trace of the accused but on the 15th instant the first accused was seen at Dadar and made over to the police. Subsequently the second accused was arrested at Parel. Mr. Oliveira in the course of his finding yesterday stated that having regard to the evidence, and the conduct of the accused, he had no reasonable doubt in his mind that the accused did not intend to pay for the goods when they gave the order, or took delivery and that they conspired with each other to cheat the complainant and obtained the goods from him on the false representation that they would pay for the same as soon as the goods were booked. His Worship therefore convicted the accused of the offence with which they were charged and ordered them to be remanded till the 26th, for enquiries made regarding their antecedents.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTIONS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahahdur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Power charged, Sayed Mustafa Miah with driving on June 5, a motor-car without a driver's license. When the police endeavoured to prosecute the man he ran away to his native country, but was arrested there and brought to Bombay by the Police.

The accused pleaded that he was experienced in motor driving; he, however, admitted that he held no license from the Commissioner of Police. He had a license once, but he did not renew it.

He was fined Rs. 20.

Before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Dadabhoy Maneckji Bulsara, a taxi-cab driver, was charged with driving his car on the wrong side of the road.

Inspector Power, in charge of the case, informed the court that the accused drove the car on the wrong side and knocked down and ran over a Madomedan boy who was taken to the hospital.

The accused pleaded that he was not driving the car, but one Lawrence Sequeira was driving at the time of the accident.

The Magistrate ordered Sequeira to be brought into court, on Tuesday next, and adjourned the case in the meantime.

A BANIA FINED.

Kesavji Verjong (35), a Bania, was charged with criminal breach of trust by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal before Mr. P. H. Dastur yesterday. Inspector Cauty conducted the prosecution.

Tatya Appa, the complainant, stated that he was a coolie under the employ of Messrs. Garlic and Co. He owed the Bania (accused) Rs. 17. On Monday he was passing by the accused's shop with his pay chit in his hand. The accused took the chit from him, and told him that they would go together to receive the money. Instead of so doing the accused went to the cashier of the firm, and drew the whole amount, and when the complainant went to the accused to go with him to draw his pay he showed him the money he had already collected. The complainant asked him to return him the money, but the accused refused to do so, and went back to the cashier and paid him the amount, which he had received on behalf of the complainant. The magistrate remarked that the accused was guilty of a technical offence; his intention was not to misappropriate the money, but to try and recover his debt as easily as possible. He did temporarily cause wrongful loss to the complainant by receiving the whole of his pay. The accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Kaneyalal Ramjiwon (38) and Guljarally Rahimbux (45), Hindu and Mahomedan, respectively, and both without employment, were charged by Sub-Inspector Ragunath, with house-breaking by day and theft of Rs. 12 on Monday last. The evidence of Baboo Buram, the complainant showed that on Monday afternoon when he went to his house he saw one of the accused sitting by the door-step and the other inside. When they saw the complainant they took to their heels. An alarm was raised and the accused were given chase to. The second accused hid and when Shali Sab Kahatal Sab, one of the witnesses, attempted to arrest him stabbed at him with a knife he had in his hand. He was, however, overpowered and arrested. The first accused was also arrested. The complainant's room was forced open and Rs. 12 was found missing. Yesterday Mr. Dastur heard the evidence for the prosecution and remanded the accused and adjourned the case to the 22nd instant, for evidence as to previous convictions.

A BOMBAY 'SERVANT.

George Sutherland, an elderly European, appeared to-day before Mr. P. H. Dastur to give evidence against Mahomed Ebrahim (22), his servant. The latter had been in his service for the last five months, and on the evening of the 10th instant was paid for the previous month. He did not come to work afterwards, and a coat and a bed sheet were missed from the house. The accused pleaded guilty before the Magistrate, who sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The same accused also pleaded guilty to another charge of theft brought against him by Kashiram Luxaman. In this case the accused took a coat valued at Rs. 3 on Sunday, belonging to the complainant without the latter's knowledge. The Magistrate ordered him to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment further.

A further term of two months was given to the same accused term on another charge of the theft of a coat and turban belonging to one Anjuni Popia, a Madrasi. He committed this theft also on Sunday.

RAILWAY PICK-POCKETS.

Two years' hard labour were given to Ranga Bapoo, alias Ramchandra Bapoo, a pick-pocket, who usually plys his trade in railway stations. On the 16th instant he took from the pocket of one Trimbak Subrao, who was waiting for a train at Parel (B. B. and C. I.) station, and passed over the purse to another. He was arrested and placed before Mr. Dastur yesterday. The man admitted having been convicted on five previous occasions, and also admitted his guilt.

A well built young man, a Mahomedan named Mahomed Mahaboobkhan, was also convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing a purse from the person of Fyzmahomed Najukhan at Grant Road Station on Sunday last. He pleaded not guilty, but Mr. Dastur considering the evidence before him thought that a case had been made out against him and convicted him.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.

Arjun Mala (25) with five previous convictions against him was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, charged with the theft of an umbrella. He was ordered to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

On May 24 the destroyers "Zulu," "Amazon," "Hope," and "Nubian" arrived at Manchester, after safely navigating the Manchester Ship Canal. They should have been accompanied by the "Bristol" cruiser, but this vessel was detained at Runcorn for five hours because her masts equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus were too tall to permit her to pass under Runcorn Bridge. The masts, having been lowered, the vessel continued her voyage to Manchester. During the stay of the flotilla at Manchester, facilities will be given for inspection by the public. The officers and the crews will be entertained by the City Council and citizens.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Progress of the Harwood League.

BYCULLA M. I. .... 2 HORNETS...... 1

A wet day yesterday ended in a dry evening and consequently the teams engaged in the Harwood League match at the Cooperage were able to play in more pleasant circumstances than probably they anticipated. However the attendance was not large. The game, though slow at the commencement, improved considerably as time went on, and distinctly suggested that this season the teams who may at present be expected to occupy the lower positions in the League will be stronger than those who took the same places last year. The Hornets who were narrowly beaten by a better side are a club who are new to football. Hitherto they have devoted their attention to hockey only, but with a side which contained a number of their hockey players, they made a very promising start, and should be a serviceable team, when they have shaken together a bit. The Byculla Mechanics Institute last year, it will be remembered, frequently could muster no more than nine players. It was a significant sign that yesterday they brought not only a full team, but reserves as well. Their eleven played a good game and were especially noticeable for their accurate shooting. In this respect Alcock and Mungavan were the best of them and gave the Hornets' clever goal-keeper plenty of stiff work. One was glad to see Muir back in the team again. Last season he was kept out of the field by an injured knee, and unfortunately although he played a very useful game yesterday his knee appeared to be none too strong.

Opening play was without interest and mainly in the centre of the field. It consisted chiefly of long kicking and some mis-kicking. The forwards on both sides only occasionally attempted a passing movement and then they were quickly dispossessed by the halves. Both teams might have been a little readier to shoot and during the first ten minutes a rather weak shot which the Byculla goalkeeper easily stopped was the only shot to be dealt with. Fraser, after a good run for the Hornet when he looked like, scoring, lost control of the ball near goal and allowed the back to clear, while Mullineau, after a good run down the wing, finished with a very weak kick at goal. Almost immediately afterwards the Hornets opened the score, a centre by Fraser giving Downes the chance to hit the ball. After this the game distinctly improved. A few minutes later Mullineau replied with a good shot which Navin running out cleared smartly, while Fraser who was playing a useful game for the Hornets at inside left got well away again, but was too closely marked to get in a shot and the ball was easily cleared. A little before half-time Peel got away by himself and slipping by the Hornets' goal-keeper, who had run out, equalised with ease. Half-time score :—

Hornets... 1
Byculla Mechanics Institute................. 1

Opening the second half the Institute attacked strongly, but the Hornets' backs were sound and prevented a score. The Hornets retaliated also without success and altogether the game continued to be fairly even. Presently the Mechanics Institute had another spell of continuous attack. This was notable for some smart work by the Hornets' goal-keeper and later with a nice goal by Mungavan. The remainder of the game was rather in favour of Byculla and although it was marked by some good shooting produced no further score. Final score :—

Byculla M. I.. 2
Hornets 1

Byculla Mechanics Institute.—Goal Smith; backs, Brian and Ridley; halves, Major, Muir, and Topper; forwards, Mullineau, Mungavan, Jackson, Peel and W. G. Alcock.

Hornets.—Goal, Navin; backs, Finnigan and Cotterell; halves, James, Alimo and Powell; forwards, Strelley, Garriock, Downes, Fraser and Veigas.

Referee.—Mr. Watson.

The next League match will be on Friday, when the R. Warwickshire Regiment will meet the R. A. T. A. team of the same battalion.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. STORES vs. NATIONAL BANK.

This match was played on the Oval on 15th June 1912 and resulted in a win for the former. The scores were :—

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA C. C.—Hegde, b Vithal, 9; Santaram, b Shivram, 0; Edeker, c Shamrao, b Shivram, 1; Menezies, run out, 1; Crawford, c Shivram, b Vithal 8; Crichton, b Vithal, 6; Raja, c Vithal, b Shivram, 1; Sequira, c Yeshwant, b Shivram, 4; Sethna, b Vithal, 2; Sodhar not out, 0; Mohedji, b Vithal, 0; Extras, 7—Total 39.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES C. C.—Shamrao, c Hegde, b Edeker, 5; Snellekaz, b Sequeira; 20; Shivram, b Sequeira, 13; Vithal, b Sequeira, 11; Snellekaz E, c Hegde, b Sequeira, 4; Kalasker, b Sequeira, 0; Lees, b Sequeira, 28; Mowforth, b Sequeira, 1, Bulsara, b Sequeira, 0; Yeshwant, not out, 1; Joshi; b Mohedji, 1; Extras, 12; Total 96.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th May.

142 Duties.—Captain E P Codlip R A Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery, having returned from leave resumes the duties of Adjutant to the Corps with effect from 18th instant.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Capt., B. V. A.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 19th June.

362 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 22nd Instant.

363 The following is the result of the Binning Challenge Shield Empire Day Competition : —

Order of Merit	Regiment or Corps	Score
1	2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt Belgaum	778
2	Bombay Vol Rifles Bombay	776

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
June 1912. Bengal........	33,25,000	46,34,175	13,09,175	......
April 1912. Bombay	17,35,000	30,70,725	13,35,725	......
May 1912.	17,36,000	28,05,775	10,69,775	......
June 1912.	17,35,000	22,01,987	4,66,987	......
Total.........	......	......	......	......

Three Sales of Bengal Opium and three sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of June 1912. Bengal..............	99,75,000	16357485	63,82,485	......
To end of June 1912. Bombay	52,06,000	80,78,487	28,72,487	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

The Year Book of the Middlesex County Council shows that Col. Sir Alfred Plantagenet Somerset, of Enfield Court, has been a justice of the peace for fifty-seven years, having been placed on the commission in April, 1855.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The report of the Town Planning Committee on the Delhi sites is now being printed at Simla.

The Governor-General has given his assent to the Punjab Colonies Bill.

A Benares correspondent says a private letter from Allahabad states that the actual collections for the Hindu University do not amount to more than 5 and a half lakhs of rupees, although the amount of promised donations has reached up to about 40 lakhs.

The Government of India have awarded the two State scholarships, available in 1912, for the scientific study of Arabic and Sanskrit in Europe to Munshi Abdusattar Siddigi, United Provinces, and Pandit Tarachand, Punjab, respectively.

The Secretary of the Calcutta Esperanto Society announces that the president, Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, had offered a prize of Rs. 50 for the best translation from English into Esperanto. The Society intends to rent a room in a central position.

A gentleman named Minney set a trap at 5 p. m. a few days ago in his bedroom in the second storey of a house in Entally. On returning from his drive he discovered a cobra 3 ft. in length in it. It had been caught by the hook of the tray and coiled its entire body inside.

The fire at Simla last week took place at a house called Newtonville, on the long road to Annandale, which caught fire about 6 p.m. The occupier, Mr. Brett. of the clerical establishment of Army Headquarters, was absent at the time. The house burnt very quickly, and was completely gutted.

A correspondent writes:—The ex-Sultan of the Maldives, Mohamed Emmadudin Iskander, has taken a divorce from his Egyptian wife, Sheriffa. His Maldivian wife, who proceeded to Egypt with her children, some months ago, has joined her husband, and they are staying in Cairo. The ex-Sultan's issue by his Egyptian wife—a daughter—has been ordered by the Egyptian Court to be given over to him when she attains a certain age.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, has been engaged in hearing a complaint in which Sergeant Arathoon of the Jora Bagan Thana was reported to have been assaulted. The sergeant, it was said, was going down Cornwallis Street at about 10 p.m. on a bicycle and having noticed some students who were rather disorderly in the road, went up and spoke to them. The students grew indignant and took the sergeant to task for riding his bicycle at that hour of the night without a light. This led to an altercation and terminated, it was alleged, in a general assault on the sergeant. The Deputy Commissioner discharged the students with a warning.

The following story is published by the "Vakil" A Maulvi, Muhammad Ishaq of Ludhiana, is alleged lately to have dismantled the walls of the Idgah of the town and commenced the erection of his own house on a portion of the Mosque. The Mussalmans were horrified at this act of desecration and prosecuted him for a criminal offence. The Maulana is said to have been so much afraid of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code that he implored the forgiveness of the Masalmans of Ludhiana, promised to repair the Idgah at his own expense and with a view to soothing the outraged feelings of the Muslims endowed the Idgah with a contiguous piece of land worth Rs. 300. A similar desecration, it is reported, is being attempted near the Islamia College buildings by a wealthy man.

In reply to a representation of the Zoroastrian Association asking the Government of Bombay to appoint a special representative of the Parsi community on the Public Holidays Advisory Committee, Mr. R. D., Bell, I.C.S. Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, has written :— "It was pointed out to Government that, while the Parsis are a comparatively small community numerically, it might cause considerable inconvenience in Banking and Mercantile circles, if certain holidays, which are observed by them. were not declared Public Holidays. The representative on the Special Holiday Committee of these banking and mercantile circles also include one Parsi. In view of these facts Government considered that the interests of of the community were well protected, and that the inclusion of a second Parsi representative was unnecessary."

The AttorneyGeneral of Ceylon recently announced to the Council of Advocates that on the next appointment of a Solicitor-General, his salary would be raised to £1,200 per annum and a re-arrangement of duties would be effected between the Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General, but that the former would be debarred from private practice. There is no doubt, says the "Times of Ceylon," that the same objections exactly apply to the debarring of the Solicitor-General from private practice as those which were urged so strongly by Lord Justice Vaughan Williams and other legal luminaries in the case of the Attorney-General when Mr. Anton Bertram was given his send-off dinner in London. In addition there is considerable doubt as to whether even the increased salary without private practice is sufficient to attract the best talent of the local bar. The matter will, we are informed, be brought before the next meeting of the Council of Advocates.

It seems a pity the "Statesman" thinks that the town planners should have not been requested to remain in India during the rains, since they might have been able to offer some really striking suggestions for the new Capital. The paper is strengthened in this view by photographs of the site originally selected by the Government, which were taken in October last. These pictures, it says, show how suitable the area would be for a regatta when certain climatic conditions prevail. The town planners, therefore, might have drawn up a scheme for establishing a Capital on the lines of Venice, and proposed gondolas as a suitable means of transportation instead of commonplace motor cars or gharries. There are great possibilities yet in the Durbar area, and by deciding to stick to the original site the Government might have given India a "Queen of the Jumna" which would rival in time the "Queen of the Adriatic.'

The annual report of the American Presbyterian Mission Hospital at Miraj in the Southern Maratha Country that during last year 9,812 out-patients were treated at Miraj, and 7,581 at out-stations. Of in-patients, 1,735 were treated at Miraj and 72. at Vita. The total number of operations performed was 3,189. The total cost of the work was Rs. 25,82 The attendances though not as heavy as in some former years were greater than in 1910. During the year a new cottage for European patients, which is to serve as a Memorial to the late Mary Elizabeth Wanless. whose special interest during the last years of her life was devoted to providing comforts for the sick missionaries who came to the hospital for treatment, was undertaken and is now completed and occupied. The cost was Rs. 3,600 contributed mainly by friends in India. The funds of the institution appear to be in a very sathisfactory state as the report states that the sum raised through work in India was Rs. 43,315; this permitted of Rs 20,976 being devoted to the fund for the provision of new buildings.

It is bad enough, says the "Sind Gazette," that there should be a series of railway level crossings on some of the most important throughfares of a modern city like Karachi. It is intolerable that the railway authorities, having been fortunate enough to secure these unwarrantable privileges, at the expense of public convenience, should use them in such a way as to cause not the minimum but the maximum of general annoyance and injury. Two letters on the subject, represent fairly the exasperating conditions which have now become almost normal. In one case a gentleman in his carriage was held up at one of the level crossings for thirty minutes and when his patience could no longer support this unconscionable trial he had no resource but to seek a passage by another level crossing. The time has clearly come to make it clear to the railway authorities that this infringement of public rights must stop. Complaints on the subject have been made before, but either they have not been understood or they have not been heeded. Steps must now be taken to ensure that the grievance shall be both understood and heeded. The passage on the Kings highway of padestrains and of wheeled traffic is at least as important as the cross-passage of trains, and if road traffic is in this case incompatible with rail traffic, it is not the road traffic that can be sacrificed.

CONSTIPATION.

IT LEADS TO MANY DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Constipation is a serious complaint, because it leads to many dangerous diseases. The waste in the bowels ferments and turns poisonous, making the blood impure, and the impure blood carries disease throughout the system. You feel tired and drowsy, heavy and faint. Pimples and blotches break out on the skin. You grow feeble and pale, and your eyes are dull and lustreless.

After meals—no matter how little you eat—there is an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, and at last you turn against any kind of food.

The breath is offensive, the tongue furred, and there is a bad taste in the mouth. Now and then you have bilious attacks and violent headache.

If the bowels do not move easily and regularly at least once a day, take a thorough course of Doan's Dinner Pills until the regularity of the bowels is restored, for the longer you are costive the greater is your danger of the dread diseases which often develop suddenly from neglected constipation.

Doan's Dinner Pills gently restore an easy and natural motion to the bowels; they cleanse and tone the sugglish liver, and leave the digestive system clean and active. This medicine is guaranteed purely vegetable, and it does not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle ; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE TRIALS OF ECZEMA.

The torment of eczema is only too well known to the unfortunate sufferer. As soon as he gets warm in bed the skin begins to itch intolerably, and he can scarcely resist tearing open the skin of the affected parts.

Eczema on the hands and face is not only disfiguring and irritating, but it may spread rapidly.

Doan's Ointment is the best salve known. It is cooling and soothing, and the first application gives relief. As the ointment is continued with, the itching subsides and the skin gradually heals up. One tin of Doan's Ointment is nearly always sufficient to effect a lasting cure. The ointment has no equal for eczema, piles, pimples, shingles, scurvy, or any itching skin complaint.

Rs. 2 per tin ; all dealers.

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What is your trouble? Headaches, toothache, backache, sore throat, earache, strains and bruises are relieved and cured by following the printed directions you'll find on every bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Stop experimenting with remedies you know nothing of —stop running up uselessly large doctor's bills and give this universal pain cure a fair trials

THE COST IS SMALL.

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ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

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Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
for Typewriters.

MAIL NOTES.

STAMP COLLECTING EXTRAORDINARY.

ONE of the delegates at the Milan Congress of Philatelists has confessed that two 50-Franc stamps of French East Africa, which rank among the gems of his collection, were obtained through breaches of the law. It appears that an ingenious trader of Jibuti engages natives to commit some minor offence, for which the penalty is a fine of fifty francs, or imprisonment in default. They invariably do the sentence, and on leaving prison receive a document bearing a stamp of the value of their fine. This is sold for ten francs or so to a dealer, who in his turn sells it to an amateur for ten times that amount, obliterated French colonial stamps of such high value being very rare.

LLOYD GEORGE AND THE MASSES.

The "Neue Freie Presse" prints an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer says: "British democracy is beginning to come to its own, and is proceeding to the solution of the most earnest problems, of which the social question is the most important. The question is fundamentally based on the fact that here in England overwhelming riches exist side by side with the most fearful poverty. The contrast is greater in England than elsewhere. "The events taking place around us have only one significance. The masses have decided to free themselves from their wretchedness. As a democrat, who myself rose from poverty, I hope that these efforts will be crowned with success. Property is guarded most carefully in England; I demand that life and health shall be as zealously guarded as property or game. Human beings are of the greatest value to the State, but there is a greater wastage of men than of horses or of machines." The Chancellor goes on to speak of the necessity of housing reforms, and continues: "I declare that it is an abuse and a danger to civilisation that in England so many live for pleasure alone." In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George deplored the amount spent on armaments.

A FRIEND OF FRANCE.

There was a particularly pleasing ceremony at the Hotel Crillon (Place de la Concorde) on May 28th. Mr. Oliver Bodington, the well-known international lawyer, was presented with a medal for his services in bringing the two countries together. The presentation was made on behalf of the Alliance Francaise, which exists to propagate French language and literature throughout the world. Speeches were made celebrating what one may call the international virtues of the recipient, who was described, in a graceful speech by Mlle. Irma Dreyfus, as a friend of France before the days of the Entente. The Senator, M. Deloncle, spoke about the ferry, in which Mr. Bodington is interested, and that same project, which many here consider admirable for the development of international business, was touched on by Mr. Bodington when, later, he replied to the speeches in his honour. The function, which took place in a pleasant atmosphere of tea, is one of the more successful yet held by this active society, which was officially represented to-day by M. le Senateur Eugene Bussiere, who presided, as well as by Mlle Dreyfus (president), and M. Puaux (vice-president).

THE SUSPECTS.

[" It must be distinctly understood that all small packages, such as handbags, umbrellas, cameras, field-glasses, travelling rugs, &c., must remain entirely under the control of the passenger."—Cook's Foreign Holiday Arrangements.]

A handbag is not hard to rule;
It very seldom plays the fool.

Umbrellas, too, you rarely find
In plans of mutiny combined.

A railway rug is never known
To run amuck upon its own,

And aquascutums do not vie
In deeds of joyous piracy.

But cameras, in foreign eyes,
Beyond all doubt consort with spies;

A field-glass really up to date
Is nearly always confiscate.

Thus Custom-houses vex the soul
Of him who boasts entire control,

And flout him when he bids them look
Within the works of Mr. Cook.

Sigma in the "Manchester Guardian."

AMUSING INCIDENT IN BERLIN.

Still another "high life" resort has opened its glittering doors in Berlin under the inevitable foreign title of the "Grand Gala." The patriotic Press has long been fuming over the springing up of Berlin establishments with exotic names such as "Delmonico's". "Piccadilly," "Astoria" "Queen's Bar" "Admirals' Palace," "Palais de Danse," "Pavillon Mascotte," etc. It now denounces the "Grand Gala" as the climax in offensive nomenclature. Indignation reached the boiling-point when the new establishment, over which "Richard," a former attache of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, presides, printed full-page advertisements in the daily news papers sitting forth (in unmistakeable "United States") that the specialities of the "Grand Gala" were a "grill-room," "American drinks," a "Turkish coffee hall, and a "lounge and reading-room." Superpatriotic sheets, like the "Taegliche Rundschau" and the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," whose editors consume an American or an Englishman each morning for breakfast, ask all Germans who truly love their country to boycott establishments which thus slight the Kaiser's language and glory in it.

INDIAN MOSLEM APPREHENSIONS.

The Committee of the London All-India Moslem League addressed to the Foreign Office a representation on "the extreme gravity of the situation, the latest development of Italian activity in the Dardanelles and the Ægean Sea is creating in the East" They have reason to fear that the direct and immediate result of the situation will be to impel large bodies of Musalmans from India as well as the frontier to endeavour to reach the seat of war as volunteers, and it would be impossible for his Majesty's Government to repress the movement without risk of great unpopularity. Attention is called to the extreme inconvenience to Musalman pilgrims and the loss to Indian commerce occasioned by the Italian blockade of the Red Sea ports. The Committee have been requested by many of their Indian co-religionists to submit that the injury caused by the Italian action has been far greater than usually imagined. Large bodies of pilgrims have been unable to leave Hedjaz for fear of capture by the Italian ships of war, and the suffering and distress among them is very great. The Committee pray his Majesty's Government "to take such steps as they may consider expedient to prevent the further development of the situation which they really fear will prove most prejudicial to the interests of humanity and to progress in the Eastern World." In reply the Secretary for India says that the outbreak of hostilities was regretted by none more than his Majesty's Government, but while they had not failed to protect the rights of all British subjects, and were anxious to secure respect for religious suceptibilities of the Iddian Moslem community, the Government must emphatically repeat the disclaimer of any intention to offer advice to either of the belligerents regarding the sphere or conduct of their operations.

"CATCHY TUNES."

Mr. George Edwardes, having produced one musical play at the Adelphi Theatre on Saturday evening writes a Home Paper in mail week, is working, harder, he says, than he has ever done in his life before to get another new one ready for Daly's Theatre for next Saturday evening, "It is the biggest thing I have ever prepared for that theatre, and I must, at all costs; have it ready for Saturday," he said with a twinkle, "otherwise I cannot go to Epsom next week to see the Derby." "The day is past when a song can make the fortune of a play. I know that at Daly's Theatre we are expected to provide a succession of great melodies. Now it is my curious experience that none of us engaged in the production of musical play—composer, author, actors, or myself—can tell beforehand what number or numbers will catch the public ear so as to be hummed by the audience leaving the theatre and whistled at night in the streets. But there have been times during rehearsals when I crossed the stage alone, no one there but a few stage hands, and heard one of those men whistling softly at his work. If he whistled an air from the piece in rehearsal I knew instantly that that air was going to win encores every night and be talked about. There is my barometer It is infallible. That workman is the great public to whom we try to appeal. I suppose the public thinks we have an easy, pleasant time during rehearsals. If they only saw the reality all such ideas would vanish. Herr Lehar, the composer, works here in the theatre from early morning till midnight. He has an instinct for the needs of our theatre, and he is always with us, writing, altering, composing new numbers, helping us to get things right. After the production of his new piece he is off to his mountain home in Austria."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The rumoured sale of the Pope house puts one upon reflecting on the peculiar relation in which that house and garden stood to the poet himself. Interest of a certain sort always attaches to a house where a poet has been born or has died to a house where he has composed one of his chief works, or even to one which is the original of some well-known house in fiction. But the Twickenham villa is not wholly in line with these. It comes rather to be ranked of a kind with Abbotsford for as the latter is a natural offspring of the mind that produced the Waverley Novels so the former is the natural offspring of the mind that produced the Pastorals. The garden had its shell temple, its wilderness, its grove, and all those other properties which to the nature-lovers of Queen Anne's day seemed the last word in romance and which for decorative effect they thrust into their poetry wherever they could. It contained a spring says one writer and could accordingly be credited with a nymph and the grotto in its diminutive recesses held a variety of eccentric ornaments such as are in our own day reserved for the admiration of children in seaside lodging houses."

Landscape gardening was a passion of the times, and literary men fell into it as well as others. Thus Pope's friend Spence, the author of the "Anecdotes," had his garden at Byfleet. The character of Spence, it is known, is shadowed, forth in Ridley's stilted "Tales of the Genii," in "Fincal the Dervise of the Grove," so it is lawful to conjecture that the grove in which the Dervise dwelt stood for the garden at Byfleet. Its trees are, perforce, Oriental, but the lawns, the serpentine path, the specular rock, the stream, the islets crowned with larix, are just as the lover of the English garden would have them. Then there are, in addition to seats dedicated to friends (at each of which the Dervise moralises and apostrophises in would-be Oriental vein), trees similarly dedicated. A tulip tree is dedicated to one because its open and expanded leaves are like the generous actions of him for whom it stands; an acacia, because it fares well in fine weather but is easily torn in foul, symbolises another, and this other, this "widespreading cedar," who should it be dedicated to but "the holy Dervise of Sumatra" himself!

The dedicated trees were a mere conceit, but the seats of friendship were not uncommon. One was erected to Spence himself in Shenstone's garden of the Leasowes. Mr. Dobson, indeed, somewhere mentions Byfleet and the Leasowes in the same sentence, but there can have been little parity between Spence's piece of ground and Spenstone's Shropshire Tempe. The latter was one of the sights of England. Artists painted it, poets sang of it, visitors rhapsodised over it, and those who were able imitated it. Dodsley wrote an elaborate description of it in pale prose which does what most verbal descriptions of scenery do—communicates a general impression which half a dozen different readers may visualise in half a dozen different ways. One can see, however, that the principle employed in the laying out of the ground was not to subject nature to art, but to use art so as to help nature to do her best. There were seats at every point of view, vistas revealing bits of distance, and close at hand a stream wound as if "the proprietor had taken the naiad by the hand and led her an irregular dance into the valley." Visiting the Leasowes some years after the poet's death, Goldsmith met the "genius of the place," who lamented that already all Shenstone's work had been undone by his successors. A button-maker had regularised all the wild profusion he had encouraged. Then a sea captain had planted here a cottage, there an ice-house or a temple, until the place had the air of a village in the East Indies, so that should Shenstone come back "he would scarcely recollect a Dryad or a Wood-nymph of his former acquaintance, and might perhaps find himself as much a stranger in his own plantation as in the deserts of Siberia."

The Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has just written a vivid sketch of a book collector who must have been in more ways than one a very remarkable person. This is Mr. William Lawrence Taylor, who died just two years ago, after having been for fifty-nine years a bookseller in the small Aberdeenshire town of Peterhead. It is, as a rule, an accident which determines for the congenital collector what he is to collect, and from the day when, at the age of seventeen, Taylor's eyes were opened by a chance purchase to the fact that the metrical Psalms sung in most of the non-Episcopal churches of Scotland were not the only renderings of the Psalms into verse he specialised upon metrical versions, and followed up his line so long and so well that his collection—in English, French and Latin, now in the possession of the University to Aberdeen—is believed to be the most complete of any the list of which is printed. Of the man who in a remote corner of the country and with limited means at his disposal achieved this feat Dr. Giles gives some interesting glimpses. He was the son of a small farmer, and in his early days would have to practice the "simple life" in its simplest form. "Save for a little sugar, for tea was a luxury then, the families of the smaller farmers and crofters, were fed from what grew upon the place—oatmeal and milk for the most part, with kail brose and sowens, once a dish for belted earls, and other viands to which none now are so poor as to do reverence." After a parish school education and an apprenticeship elsewhere he came to Peterhead, and at the age of 22 succeeded to a bookselling business there. In course of time he developed into a typical "old-fashioned bookseller" knowing the books he sold, able to give expert advice to his clients, and wearing until the end the tall hat and black coat and tie which had been the badge of the high-class bookseller of his youth. To talk with him in the room in which he housed his collection was, Dr. Giles says, a liberal education. "Like a shepherd, he knew every one of his flock and its history. In his quiet, gentle way, as he took them from the shelves, he related how he had come by them, and was tolerant with those who had never heard of Clement Marot and knew not the difference between Starnhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady." His writings were limited to contributions on special subjects to certain periodicals; he supplied additions and emendations to Julian's "Dictionary of Hymnology," and in that work wrote a second article on the English versions of the Psalms, in which he added no fewer than thirty-three titles to those enumerated in the first article.

Some attention is being directed just now to the pronunciations in the "Concise Oxford Dictionary." The Messrs. Fowler who compiled that work frankly declared in their preface that, while in respect of pronunciations they had always consulted the great Oxford English Dictionary, they had left themselves free to accept or reject its decisions according as they chose. The results are not always satisfactory. One is struck, for one thing, with a certain lack of alternatives. The recognition of that pronunciation alone of "decadence" which accentuates the first syllable may only be an example of the rapidity with which the English habit of throwing back the accent has won its way with regard to that word, but Webster (1903) recognised only an accentuation of the second syllable, while the O.E.D. admitted both as alternatives. At any rate, while "again" and "against" may be pronounced with the long "a," the sounds "agen" and "agenst" are quite as common and quite as permissible. Similarly, while "venzn" is one way of vocalising "venison," Landor was following quite a lawful usage when he rhymed that word with "Tennyson." Further, the equating of the termination "ture" with "tsher" is very bad. "Feature," it seems is to be pronounced "feaster," "creature," "creatsher," and "capture," "captsher." One hears such effects sometimes across the footlights, but no sound elocutionist would recommend them. One of the very worst instances, however, is the instruction to render "idea" as "ideer." Here a trisyllable is cut down to a dissyllable and the final vowel given the value of a consonant! While however, thus willing to obtrude an "r" upon a vowel termination, the Messrs. Fowler, fortunately, give that much ill-used consonant its due rights in the body of a word and on turning anxiously to the word "orphan" one was relieved to find nothing to justify the famous pun in the "Pirates of Penzance." "Have you ever known what it is to be an orphan?" asks the very model of a modern major general. "Often," answers the pirate king.

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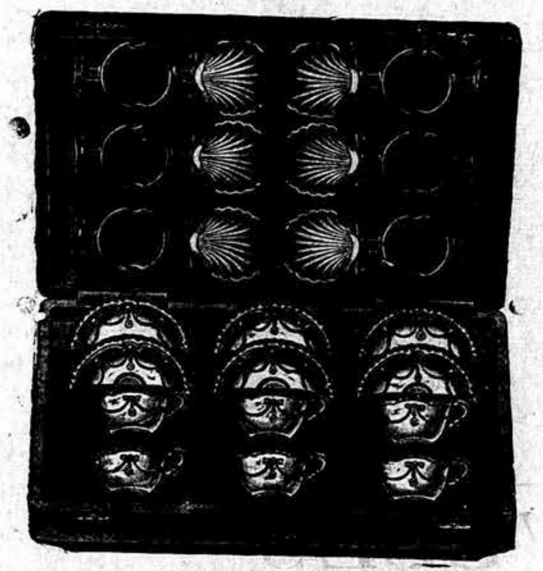
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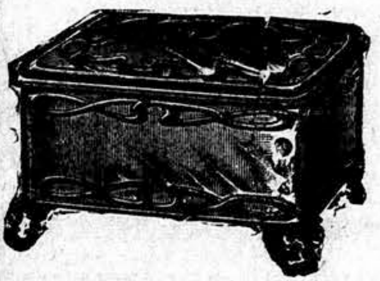
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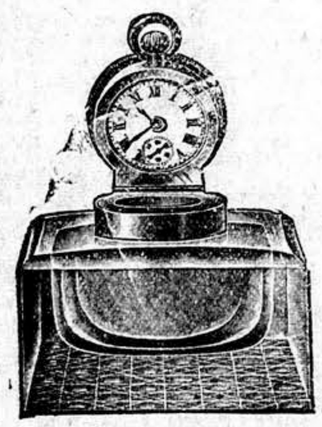
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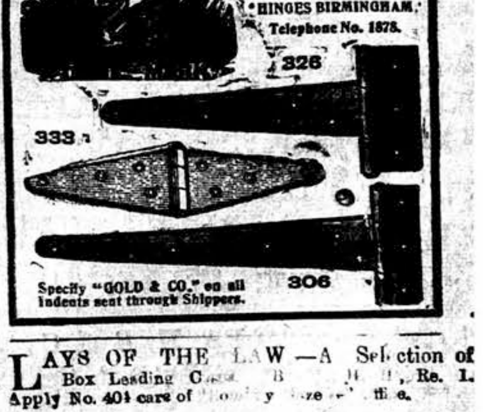

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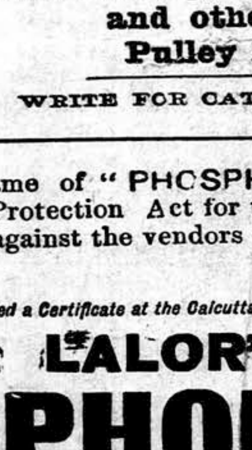

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For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-4

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For Spermatorhea, Sterlity, Monthly Disorders, [illegible] for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European. but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you tomy friends. Yours faithfully,

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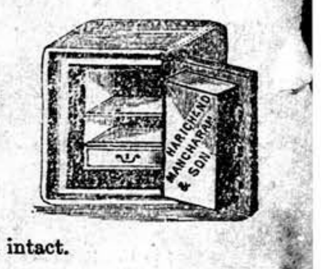

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